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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 2, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE PARNELLITE POLICY.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Irish Resolve to Bring the Fight to a Victorious End.

THE "FEREMAN'S JOURNAL" ON LORD LANSDOWNE.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and THUE WITSELS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15, 1883.

The week which is now near its close will long be memorable in the annals of Ireland. Ushered in by hopeful expectancy, it departs amidst a prevailing popular belief, that it has witnessed one of the most impressive scenes which ever took place within the historic Rotunda, and has seen the performance of a glorious work in the cause of Irish National lood. When I say that the Parnell National Barquet surpassed in the sclat of its entire programme—numbers, "beauty," hund, music, oratory and enthusiasm—the am citly employing a weak form of expression for want of a more expressive phrase. Whether considered as a representative gathering of nationalist opinion, a festive as-semblage of "fair women and brave men," or as a brilli at auditory taking part in the performance of a great political work, the occurrence of Tuesday evening last must be

bofore this letter will reach its destination, and the cable will have conveyed an echo of the impression which the speeches-or, rather, the speech—delivered have created on the public mind of England. I will, therefore, only deal with the political aspect, and consequences, of the centre feature of the occasion-Mr. Parnell's pronouncement.

Ordina: lly cool and unimpassioned in delivery, " the guest of the evening," as if partaking of the general enthusiasm, developed an unexpected power of declamation, sense of humor and expression of feeling which came upon his audience as a new development in the character of the popular leader. With characteristic indifference to "small" matters, he never once alluded to the tribute of \$180,000 which had just been presented to him. That was the concern of the audience, or the country. It certainly had no place in "vulgar obloquy' and 'truculent abuse." his speech, which was devoted entirely to a "So far as the exchange goes we have so merciless and bantering criticism of the acts "much the best of it that we need not be too of the Irish executive and the policies and inconsistencies of the English Liberal party. If the speech was wanting in anything was in the absence of all allusion to the future policy of the national movement here in Ireland: but this omission was doubtless compensated for by the position which the in the least exaggerate the number of the exponent of Irish national demands took up towards the power and political resources of "to the next House of Commons. No one England; and never, surely, did one man, in recent years, thus address the rulers of the British Empire:-"If we may not rule our- "cently as a basis for their hopes of regaining selves, we can and will cause England to be ruled as we choose!" Shades of "the next general election whoever loses, Pitt and Cestlereagh, did you ever "Mr. Parnell will improve his position. He contemplate this result to the passage "will command the support of sixty or eighty of the Act of Union? Of course it is "Irlsh members, and if he can avoid one beyond the power of an Irish party to carry this threat into effect, when England makes up her mird that she will not be governed by the voice of Ireland; but the next best enjoyment to that of witnessing the country of the conclusion to be drawn from the comand made sad the remainder, of the press of England.

Comments of the English Press.

The London Times is beside itself with age at the language of Mr. Parnell, and hurls its menace at the whole Irish movement: "No more uscompromising defiance "was ever flung in the face of a nation or a "Government then that in which the chief " of the Land League has declared war upon s constitutional principles and the connection "with England. It is impossible for public " men in this country to pretend to regard "this renewal of Irlsh warfare with indifference or contempt. Mr. Parnell has come forand orippling one party in the State after an-

"a party of seventy or eighty Irish members rights and privileges! On every side we to the English parliament and are met by the rule of force, though another thing to keep them to Liberal statesmen and Radical writers are gether when they have been brought there. Mr. Parnell may succeed in performing this fest, but, if so, he will accomplish what "no Irish leader has ever achieved before upon what they mean to our cause, instead thim. Yet even supposing that he managed to keep his irreconcilable phalanx together unbroken, the fear of their 'holding the cliable," "dangerous" and "unconstitubalance,' as it is said, between the two English parties would nevertheless be chimeri Rotundo Speech of the instance on the English parties are often all-dependent on the English Leader.

ITISh Leader.

"ant for their existence on the English people; and any signs of a rapproximent between one of the two parties and a band pledged to the dismemberment of the Empire would call forth so stern a warning from the country as would compel both Liberals and Consequences."

"as would compel both Liberals and Consequences." servatives to make a common cause against the common enemy of the Union, and at once reduce the Separatist party to the condition of an impotent faction."

The Tory organ, The Standard, takes refuge in a kindred consolation to the foregoing. It remarks, "Supposing that his predictions are fulfilled, and he finds himself the master of eighty votes in a House of Commons more evenly divided than at present, is he quite sure that the leaders on both " eldes have not virtue enough and sense enough to agree to strike those dighty votes out of the account in any "question of confidence? It is clear, how-"ever, that before any such arrangement could be made the question of extending the franchise in Ireland must be got out of the way. Will the Liberal party agree to abide by the decision of Great Britain on "that point? If they will not, they cannot "complain if their sincerity as well as their "sense is questioned. 'No more Costolon, "and no emigration,' is Mr. Parneli's latest "programme. What do the authors of Coercion and the promoters of emigration say to this? There ought to be a reply of an authoritative character to Mr. Parnell. The English people will wait for it with much "curiosity, and, if it be long delayed, with

"much impatience."
The London Echo, one of the Radical organs, takes up a more just and calm posimost sanguine expectations of its projectors, I tion. It says: "The motives of legislation, however beneficial, are certain to do mis construed when generous measures are cccompanied by oppression. It is asked how "Mr. Parnell, has contrived to sway the Itlah over done, in any direction, or in people in a manner so complete. The any capacity, towards forming a manwer is not difficult. It is because Mr. Parnell has always had a cause behind absolute landowning farmers? From his po-"people in a manner so complete. The any "answer is not difficult. It is because Mr. poors ranked as one of the most striking events "him; and by our incomprehensible blun-that have marked the history of the Irish "dering we always contrive to leave him a ment. It is not quite so certain that he is right in asserting that the Rish party, reinforced at a general election, will be able to sway Ministries. In that he overrates the power of his countrymen, and misunderstands the temper of our own."

> The Pall Mall Gazette, another Badical mouthpiece, adopts a similar strain: "Unpleasant as it may be to face this fact, it is better to recognize the forces with which we have to deal. One half of our recent "mistakes have arisen from not taking suffi-"cient account of Mr. Parnell and the peo-"ple who think with Mr Parnell. It would be equally irrational to wax wroth at what is described as his malevolent language, or the brutality of his vituperation. We gave them the plank bed, the colitary cell, the prison fare. They give us in return So far as the exchange goes we have so equeamish about the quality of the compliments. Brushing aside these details, the important fact that we have to recog-"nize is, that, that as far as the best " informed men can calculate the chances of 'a general election, Mr. Parnell does not in followers whom he will be able to bring inseriously disputes this assertion. The Conservatives indeed accept it complaoffice. We may therefore assume that at great danger, he will, as he declares, be able

to make or mar ministries." English public opinion may be taken as thus expressed by its various organs; and Henry II, Cromwell, Carhampton and Pitt ments of the London press on Mr. Parnell's reduced to this condition, is the spectacle of speech is plain and obvious. It may be how this sentence, from the lips of a young summed up in a sentence: "We hope he brishman—two years ago a prisoner in one of won't be able to place English parties in such England's prisons—has maddened a portion, a fix; but in case he accomplishes the feat of organizing eighty Irish members, it will then be a case of England against Ireland, and the weakest must go to the wall-no matter how it may fare with the principles involved in the contest." It is over thus. When

Irighmen are Driven to the Verge of Despair

by accumulating wrongs, and resort to insurrection, as in '48 and '67, they are invited to have recourse to constitutional methods for the redress of grievances, and English statesmanship will then consider the justice of their claims. We do so. But with what result? Our open and constitutional organizations are suppressed, when they become powerful Ward with a masteriul and domineering air to enough to effect a constitutional change which tell this country on what terms he will con- the English party in Ireland objects to. Meetsent, for such time as it may suit him, to reings are suppressed and men imprisoned train, from throwing imperial politics into out of deference to a similar interest and confusion, degrading the House of Commons, anti-national feeling; and now, when within the very House of Cemmons itself, the sanctum sanctorum of the British Constitution,

constantly esserting that force is no remedy in the pacification of Iroland; but when we recognize the facts of the situation and count empty professions, we are simply "Irrecon-ollable," "dangerous" and "unconstitu-tional."

One Result of Mr. Parnell's Speech may be the non-inclusion of 1 reland in the may be the non-incidence of Ireland in the coming Franchise Bill. The Liberals may, naturally enough, decline to strengthen the position of a party which they cannot control, except at a sacrifice which they have not (yet) the courage to make; but then, the alternative consequence of this will be, the Irish vote cast with the Conservative one against any extension of the franchise to England or Scotland. It is a situation out of which diplomacy and compromise may enable the Gladstone administration to extricate itself; but it is one which the contemplation of which, from an Irish Nationalist point of view, is not without the rewards of both satisfaction and hops. If wards of coin satisfaction and sold policy, persists in justice, reason and sound policy, persists in afflicting us with landlord and Castle Bule, in defiance of the lessons which past experience have taught, and contrary to those constitutional principles which she can be both the basis and the justification of the basis and the justification in the case of the basis and the justification of another contrary to those constitutional principles which she can be both the basis and the justification of another contrary to proud the little she may be considered by the case of Ireland, because when the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous interpretation in the tenungh of the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous's interpretation in the composition of the National cause of Ireland, because when you make an Irishopous's interpretation in the composition of the National cause of Ireland, because of Ireland, but that whatever destiny or into destine of Ireland in the National cause of Ireland, but that whatever destiny or into many you make an Irishopous's interpretation in the National cause of Ireland, but that whatever destiny or into many you make an Irishopous's interpretation in the National cause of Ireland, but that whatever destiny or into destine or into the National cause of Ireland, but the National cause of Ireland, the National cause of Ireland, but the National cause of Ireland, but the National cause of Ireland, t and party disarrangement which Ireland will that vaior, and seionary herolem. In those have it in her power to infilet upon her where the world will witness the reprisal in the British House of Commons.

We are sometimes reminded that Lord Lausdowne

is your Governor-General. The Freeman's Journal of to-day writes of him as follows :--All the land that Lord Lansdowne owns he owns though descent from Sir William Petty, the Cromwellian land surveyor, and in all these thousands on thousands of acres there is not one that was not obtained by confiscation or by fraud. Ever since then, now two centuries and a quarter past, Petty's descendants and inheritors have been absentees, drawing the rents, and cutting down the woods to feed the smelting furnaces, as Lord Macaulay says. We should carnestly wish to sition as a wealthy absentee fendal isadford ple in the world (obeers). he has had rare opportunities of helping and him on his new platform. Lord Lanidowne is a walking, living and speaking refutation of the truth of the old adage about crossing the sea changing only the climate. Lord Lansdowne has crossed, and he has changed bls conscience as well as the climate. It is not every one that can play the Cors.con Brothers or the Lyons Mail and impersonate two characters at once. This, however, is what the Marquis is essaying to do, and he would fain be Shylock in Kerry and Antonio in Canada. The duplex will not pass, as the audience is too much behind the scenes. Wishing the readers of THE POST and TRUE

WITHERS & Merry Christmes and a Happy

New Year, MICHAEL DAVITT.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

French losses at the attach on Sontay-Reported Chinese evacuation of Caeninh.

Hammong, Dec. 29 .- The French lost in killed and wounded at the attack on Sontay 36 officers and nearly 1,000 men. The loss of the Black Flags was 6,000. The bulk of

Hon donars in Sontay. Hong Kong, Dec. 29.—The position of the French troops in Tonquin has remained unchanged since the fall of Sontay. Lian Fong, the commander of the Black Flags, was severely wounded and his lieutenant killed at Sontay. It is understood that the French will not attack Buchinh baforo the arrival of reinforcements.

Paris, Dec 29 -Admiral Courbet telegraphs rom Hanoi, December 26, that he returned to Hanol after the capture of Sontay, a fall in the river having prevented an immediate have been the false pretence, the perjured attack on Honghoa. The French troops oath, the partisan tribunal, the manacle and occupy Sontay and the forts on the river in strong force.

It is reported that China, acting under the advice of the European Powers, has evacuated Bacninh. The Minister of Marine has received no confirmation of this report. Capt. Mehl, of the Foreign Legion, was

killed at the capture of Sontay. The National, referring to the controversy between France and China, says China is disposed to make fresh proposals which Tsung and Li Yamen are now discussing, but the purport of which has not yet reached the Marquis Tseng.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

TOBONTO, Dec 28 .- Eliza Rogers and Barah Muir, her servant, went into Gowland's jewellery store yesterday to purchase a gold ring. They were leaving without purchasing, when Gowland, missing one of the rings, had them arrested. They were searched at The Daily Teligraph is equally furious, but the Irish members promise to exert a purely store, it having rolled off the counter. At the sply the gag. And any faction in Ireland, it discovers some ray of hope in a possible constitutional power and influence for the constitutional power and full power masters of the constitution of the counter. At the constitution in Ireland, rested for the murder of Wm Kirk, horse intended to steempt a large programme. The constitution in Ireland, rested for the murder of the murde

SEXTON'S SPEECH,

In response to the toast of "Ireland a Nation" at the Retundo Banquet.

ask you, when we drink to the toast of "Ireand flashes through our minds, and mixes with the current of our blood, what are the feelings which it should excite in us in order to fit as to realise in fact and in land as to have removed the labors and for-truth the sentiment of that toast. We should tunes and lives of the great mass of the Erish

ages when all the other lands of the earth were wrapped in a linight darkness! And lips to justify my faith? The reason is the what traditions of poetic beauty cling noble, and memorable, and nistoric spectacle about our rules, our raths, our castles, that we behold to-night. We are here with our antique forts, and give to these time-worn relics of a bygone age a charm ever young (applause). I have said we must love our people, and I tell you that no people in the world is more worthy of affection and love than the unfortunate people whose life in this country has made the most pathetic page in the history of mankind thear, thear, and appliance). For ages no people in the world is more worthy of al-(hear, hear, and applause). For ages long they have suffered the bitter wants of un quited toll-with hopelessness of resisting wanton and brutal rage, and the palguant agony of exile; and through it all they have preserved the kindliness of their a "cold-blooded impassive leader," like know what has the Marquis of Lanedowne mature, the purity of their human affections, and that obsertuess which no adversity could quell, ar witch even from the cold and cittoal judicers of the stranger has made no

IRIEH LOTE. cause in recent years.

"new cause whilst we are in the very set of developing at home what he so devently the recent years.

"new cause whilst we are in the very set of developing at home what he so devently the first home he for the frish people; and here to then the first people; and here to then the first people; and here to then the first people; and here to the first people and here to courtiles leave their native lands; they seek | cause of the people, and proud to follow him elsewher a home and aphere of life. Their and to strive with him to any length affection; are readily transferred to where to which he may go (cheers). The people their interests ite - their nationality is of Ireland have leavned how that they merged to that of their adopted home-but must fight the Government foot to foot, that to the frishman want and poverty at home they must pursue a policy of retaliation and are more dear than comfort and independence | give back blow for blow (cheers). We have in foreign lands (applause). And when by seized the municipalities. The civic chairs cruel lave he is driven to cross the sea, the are ours. We have won for the people every Irishman's affections do not change with the elective post in the country. We have bechange of home. His body may go, but his gun, but not yet completed the work heart remains behind; and out of that pros- of seizing the Parliamentary seats in perity which our people won in every land | Ireland; but what doubt can we have of the except their own he is always willing to result of the next opportunity that shall contribute, as we have already seen, to the be given to the people when I find that if the advancement of the cause of Ireland Government makes man a suspect to-day the (cheers). And when he feels that the term people make him a sheriff to morrow? of his life is drawing near, the dearest wish of the exiled Irishman is to recross the sea that day will come when the Irish leader will he may find a grave in Itish clay (cheers). have, not forty, but eighty men to follow I will not believe that there is any power on him in the House of Commons; and earth that can ultimately deny liberty to a then when the fate of parties and of Minrace so penetrated to their blood and to the listers and of Cabinets is given into our marrow of their bones with devotion to the grasp and enclosed within our control, and cause of their native land (cheers).

A VILE RACE.

But I have said that you must not only love your native land, but you must hate her oppressors (cheors). Hatred-hatred of oppression is holy (hear, hear). And there is not in human history any record of oppresthe Black Flags' army retreated to Honghat sion more deserving of sacred wrath than that and Nazadinh. The French found two m!!- which Fingland has inflicted on the unfortunate 17:3h people (cheers). The English have not had the excuse of other invacing races. They have not been able to say that their homes had grown too narrow for them. They have had more land than they were alled to use, more territory than they were at a to manage. Their aggression on Ireland was sordid, grasping, avaricious, hypocritical, ruthless (cheers.) They came here professing a sincere desire to improve our civilization and our morals (laughter), and the gentle weapons of these model civilisers the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter (great ar plause and waving of handkerchiets.) Over and over again they have confiscated the land of Ireland; the governing and privileged classes quartered and battened them-selves upon the toll of the helpless farmers and laborers of Ireland; and, although it is not as easy now to rob us as it was in days gone by, and although the methods of the English Government have changed in Ireland in obedience to irresistible facts (applause). I tell you that the spirit and pur-pose of the Government in Ireland remains still the same as on the day when Strongbow came, and that the spirit of that Government is cosrolon, and that the purpose of it is plunder (applause). Look around you in Ireland now, and consider the functions of the Government as exposed to you by its works. The chief article of State policy is to rule our people well by sending them into exile. The method of a Liberal the police station but the ring was not found. Government in dealing with the fair discus-Gowland subsequently discovering it in his sion of public rights and requirements is to

the cry raised by that brutal faction is a cry sgainst the people [hear, hear, and applause] Every agent of the Government in Iroland, from the Viceroy to the constable, is engaged to-day in attacking public rights, and in en-dervoring to infinitely and oppress the public mind. I tell the Government and all who are engaged in their historic infamics. that the attempt will fall cheers].

ADVANCING.

The brilliant young ovator of the Irish party indiversed the following speech at the Parnell Sangust in response to the toast of "Irishand a Nation":—

ADVANCING.

You are able to regard the future of Irish with hope and still more with takin. Why may we regard it with hope I Because the advance we have made in the course of the last four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any notion in the recorded between Some for the joys of life. four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any nation in the recorded history of mankind (applause). We have snatched away from the English garrison the Parliamentary power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English and so powerless that there is no English line members to be seen the new so poor as to do them rever. Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., said :-Let me | mankind (applause). We have snatched away land a Nation," and when the emotion power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made of that toast flames up in our hearts, them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English party now so poor as to do them reverence. We have so far altered the law which governed the chief industry of Ireland as to have removed the labors and fortunes and lives of the great mass of the Irish people from the control of the miserable and problems feudalist class; and by giving our The midnight hosts proclaim. tech that we prize our country—we should people from the control of the miserable and feel that we love our people-we should feel [ruthless feudalist class; and by giving our

FAITH JUSTIFIED. And what is the reason that springe to my

that we behold to-night. We are here with the Chief of the People in our midst (cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.) We are here to-night to present on the part of the Irlsh people an offering of gratitude unparalleled mand. We are engaged to-night in a great act of national vindication and of gratitude, an act of vindication of our leader's character, of his policy, and of his aims, an act of gratitude for his noble and splendid labors in the cause of the people (cheers). Only a few years ago the frish cause in the English House of Commons spoke by John Manta's solitary voice (cheers). The Prime Minister of hadrand then chair Itish possible the most fascinating of any peo- lenged the member for Meath, and and he would compete with bim for the confidence of the Irish people; and here to-night is the (Oheers and waving of handkerchiefs) The when we have a leader before us bold to dare and ready to do, and when we have a united people behind us on whose good faith and devotion we depend that they will follow and not fall back-then in that hour we shall realize the centiment that you have honored to-

ORANGE TACTICS.

night, and made our land once more a nation

(obests).

London, Dec. 29 .- A circular has been issued to the Orange Grand Masters of Iroland, advising the enrollment of an Orange volunteer force or militia, to be composed, if possible, of old soldiers, in order to strengthen the Orange society as a fighting force. The government will be petitioned to allow these volunteers to be armed with rifles.

ON PAPAL CONSISTORY.

Bour, Dec. 29.—The Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several cardinals will be created and vacant sees in America will be filled. It is rumored that Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore will be appointed cardinal at the close of the forthcoming council in the United States.

HUMAN BRUTES.

Baingsporr, Conn., Dec. 29.—"Giant Jim," a blacksmith of Newhaven, and "Chubby Joe," of Bridgeport, an Iron worker, fought a prise fight yesterday with iron knuckles. Each blow laid the flesh open like the cut of a cleaver, and blood ran down their naked bodies freezing at their belts in red icloies. Their faces were unrecognizable. The spectators interfered at the end of the second round, and the fight declared a draw.

TWO SELF-CONFESSED MUR-DERERS.

CINCINHATI, Dec 29 .- Wm Behrman, aged 18, and John Palmer, negro, have been ar-

EXIT THE OLD YEAR.

Hush, friends, approach with bated breath
Yonder the Old Year lies,
His once fond form soon cold in death,
The thoughtless now despise,
And yet, but yesterday his birth
Electr fied the world—
The flag of fellowship and mirth
From every dome unfuried.

Ah, what a travesty on man!
He struts this stage in pride,
And having strutted there a span,
Dies a the old year died,
Perhaps, to be forgotten, too,
[His exit scarcely made]
In other scenes and actors new
Who cast him in the shade.

And yet, 'twere felly to bewall And yet, tweetening to be wall
"The changes rung by Time"—
Millions the New Year glady hall
in every Christian cline.
Thus would I, too, in humble lay
The f-silve season greet,
Trusting the hopes it raises may
With due fulfilment meet.

W. O. FARMER

Montreal, 31st December, 1883.

CHEERING PROSPECT.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY IS LESS LAND, ALWAYS IBELAND,"

Police Partizanship—Lord Mayor Daws san's Would-be Assessing Unsought— Oriflia's Lamont.

(DV DABLE FROM INTH EPECIAL NEWS ACENCY

SPIND S, Dec. 27. - Refered is a fill the chief theme of political speeches, pnd there is a remarkable agreement among orators of all parties as to the epleralid prospects of the National party at the general election.

TORY COMPASSIONS.

Lord Randolph Churchill Istely deplaced hat Mr. Pannell would have sighty followers under the present franchise, and a hundred should the contemplated extension take place; and the Hop. David Planket, M.P., made the admission that, with household suffrage, the Tories could retain only two counties and two beroughs in Ireland.

HOME RULE INEVITABLE.

"The question of the day," said Joseph. Cowen, M. P., addressing a Liberal gathering, "is Iroland, always Ireland." He there pointed to the Parnell Testimonial as a proof of the enormous strength of the National Leader, and summed up the Irish question thue: "We can continue to rule Ireland from Westminster, we can make it a Crown Colony, or we can concede Self-Government." Then, after proving the first two alternatives impossible, he concluded that Home Rule was inevitable.

ENGLAND'S CHANGED TONE.

It is significant of the changed temper of England that the Times only mildly condemns this language, while the Daily News gives a general adhesion to Mr. Cowen's views. Another remarkable fact is, that while Lord Bandolph Churchill denounces the extension of the franchise he scouts as warmly as Mr. Cowen the scheme to disfranchise Ireland.

IBI3H-AMERICANS LIBILLED.

British bigotry still, however, occasionally shows itself. Mr. Lepel Griffin, an Anglo-Indian official, describing in the London Times a visit to America, says that the great cities in that country are ruled by the lowest class of Irish, led by uncorupulous chiefe, and speaks of the Angle-Saxon family as bowed down on two continents by the degraded Irish race. The Times itself, in its comments, opines that American-Irish spitefulness has been more annoying than mischievous oz

THE POLICE IN DERRY.

The Derry inquiry, though a fraud, has developed some damning confessions as to the stupidity and partizanship of the police authorities. Only three hundred Orangemen mustered, whom the National thousands would have eaten up but for the police. The latter confessed that they made no attempt to protect the Corporation Hall or to arrest the persons who shot at Lord Mayor Dawson.

EULLDOZING JUDGE JOHNSON.

A shameful attempt was made at the Coric Assizes to bulldeze Judge Johnson into direct. ing the jury to convict the Mayo conspirace prisoners. The judge, however, in spife el repeated requests from the Orown prosecut stood firm.

REFORMS FOR IRELAND. The Irish members interpret recent Minds.

terial utterances as promising County Gov. ernment as well as a Franchise Bill for Ireland, and though these measures may be rejected by the House of Lords it is important to have the Liberal party committed to such reforms by Gladstone, who evidently

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

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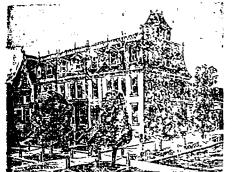
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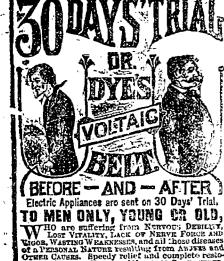
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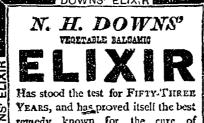
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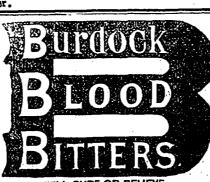
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21 tf weapon consaled in his breast!" "I did but threaten," replied Sewall, trem-bling in every limb. "Thou knowest I love DOWNS' ELIX R



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THE QUEEN'S SECRET

CHAPTER XXXVI-(Continued.) 4: Thou seemest somewhat troubled in mind, my friend," said avoice immediately behind

him. Reddy instantly turned, and found himself in the presence of Sawail, the steward. "Ho, ho! It's yerseli's in it," sold Reddy.
"Arrah, then might I be so bowld as to ax ye

where's the trooper gone?"

"Verily, I know not," replied Sewall, in
the drawling tone of a canting preacher. "I had just come to offer him some refresh ments,

and lo! he's not here." "Ye'd wish to be kind to him, I suppose, for ould acquaintance sake."

" Nay, I know not the man." "Arrab, be alsy now, and don't be tryin' to come over me with yer ould tricks. Jist tell me at onct why ye let him go, and where he went to." "I assure thee most truly, I know nothing

of the man." "I see yer fingar's cut, Master Sewall; how comes that? and the windy here broke at the same time, and all since I left ye this

mornin'.' "Onn it be possible thou suspectest me of liberating this man?" said the steward, looking up mildly in Reddy's face.

"In troth, thin, I do, Master Sewall, jist suspect ye for that same." "I grieve to think thou couldst form so

poor an opinion of me," observed Sewall, with a screne and placid countenance. "Look here," cried Reddy, laying hold of the fellow by the breast of his doublet as he turned to quit the room. "Ye expect this Houghton here this evenin' with a party to take possession of this place, under authority of the queen's warrint, don't ye? An ye know the salvints will be more bent on seourlu' their own plundher than defendin' their master's property; so that ye'll have nothin' to prevent ye carryin' out yer dam-

nable scheme, sh?" "Scheme! what scheme?" demanded Sc-

"O, ye'd like to know, wud ye? Well, wait, I'll tell ye. Y 've been robbin' Sir Geoffrey these five years, day after day; ye wurn't content with chatin' him out o' the Hollybrae Farm, but ye chated him ouf o' Brockdale too, for yer brother-in-law, Luke Davidson, that ye keep in Lendon all the time plottin and schemin with yer heretic wife. Ye've conveyed away, time aither time, the horses from the stable, the oxen from the stalls, the furniture from the house, and the very tankards from the table. Ye haven't left the ould man a single silver goblet to drink his canary out iv; nor simpence in his leave it?" purse to share with the poor beggars that come to seek their weekly aims. An now that ye've nothin' more to gain, ye open the house to this trooper an his followers, to rob and plundher the little that s left, so that the wreck an ruin they lave behind may cover the proofs iv yer damnable villany."

"I swear to thee, Master Beddy, I am entirely guiltless of the charge," responded the steward, with the patient look and smile of an injured man on his smooth face.

"Ye needn't smile at me that way," said Reddy; it's iv no use, for I know ye. If the divil in hell lent ye that smile to desaive Sir Geoffrey, be content with the use ye've made of it, an don't try it on me. As for yer swearin,' ye hypocrite, I wuldn't give a thraneen for yer outh."

"Verliy, thy language is offensive, Master Connor. I can remain no longer to bandy

words with thee. Pray let me go."
"Answer me this, ye villnin," cried Reddy, at last enraged at the fellow's imperturbable calmness of voice and feature, and inserting his fingers in his neckerchief he dragged him back from the door; wurn't ye afeard Sir Groffrey id soon call acres yer doore."
ye to an account iv yer doine, and knowin' "O dear me, Reddy, thou'rt not strious; ye to an account iv yer doing, and knowin' yer villany wud shurely be discovered, didn't all my own servants desert me?
ye cirkilate the report through London, that "It's the truth I'm tellin'ye," yer master had been livin' like an ankerite, and savin' money for the last five and twenty years, till his coffers were full of goold, an all to induce some scoundrel, like Sir Thomas Plimpton, to come here with the test cath; eh? ye dog! an on Bir Geoffrey's refusal, to take possession of the property. and thus closk yer pilfarin' an plunderin' from the world. Spake; acknowledge it, ye hyporite, or I'll tear ye in inches."

Unhand me," muttered Sewell, unhand me; I shall exclaim." But as the false hearted wretch uttered the words, his right | them." hand sought his breast, and was in the act of drawing a ponisrd from beneath his jerkin, when Reddy, suspecting his intention, grasped him by the arm, and held it like a vice.

" Scoundrei! wad ye stab me in could blood?" he cried, looking close into his lace. Haven't ye a dacent feelin' at all in ye?" "Nay, I thought but to defend myself,"

gasped the steward. "What so plous a man carry such a

not blood, and thine least of ail." "Traitor, ye desarve to die," cried Reddy, twisting his neckcloth still tighter, and chucking him under the jaw as he would a

sparling our. "Mercy, mercy!" groaned the steward; "I'm not prepared to meet judgment. O, spare me, spare me, and I shall quit the place

"Spare ye, dog? an how did ye spare yer master? O, fiend iv hell," he continued, "yer robbery of that poor, innocent, good ould man will damn ye yet, as shure as there's an ever-just God above ye. Yer sin is cryin' to Heaven for vengeance, and will cry forever; for it's the sin that can niver be forgiven in this world or in the world to come. But I'll not have yer dirty blood in my hands; no, no, ye mane, low-sowld wretch, ye don't desaye to die by an honest man's hands: go, go away to the rest of the traitors below there, an herd with them till yer associate, Houghton, comes back again with his reinforcement of apostates and renegades. Away, ye base, low, cowardly, dastardly viliain. Away " And raising him in his powerful

against the wall with such violence that the unfortunate wretch fell back stunned and senseless on the floor. For an instant, Beddy seemed to regret the violence he had used, and waited to see if Sewall were likely to recover without the aid of restoratives; but perceiving, after the lapse of a minute or so, he began to show

arms, as he would a child, he dashed him

signs of life, quitted the room, and made his way to the library, in quest of Sir Geoffrey.
When he reached that apartment, the knight was standing in front of a book shelf, on which were ranged a number of large volumes, bound with untanned calf skin, and occupied in looking over the precious collection, lest any had been taken away during his absence. At length, having apparently satisfied himself that all were safe as he had left them, he turned slowly round, and saw Reddy behind him, leaning in a melancholy

attitude against the door. "What troubleth thee now, Reddy," said the knight, approaching him, "that thou lookest so sad ?

"Why, indeed, thin I'm jist thinkin', Sir Geoffrey, that ye'll have to quit the place," replied Beddy.

"What! abandon Brockton?" "Well, yis, to be sure, av coorse," assented Reddy, hardly knowing what he said, in the confusion of mind which the anticipation of Sir Geoffrey's approaching trial had caused him. "Yer not the first

that the fear of persecution forced to leave home, I suppose." "No," said the knight, "I'm not the first; five years, out of an income of three thousand but what of that? Those thou alludest to had odd pounds, deducting one thousand for fishes, friends or relatives to fly to, or some one to live for-sons mayhap, or a-or-hem !"

would be something to live for! Would it not. Reddy?"

"Sartipl," replied Reddy; "an haven't ye yerself the most lovin', an beautiful, an kindest-hearted child in the whole world?"

"Truly," replied the old man, sitting cown on his easy chair, and unconsciously opening be about these things," replied the old man, a pook that lay on the table, "I had one; but leoking down and fingering the lower button she hath forsaken me." "Forsaken ye?"

" Ay, without leaving a word or a line that I could think of, or look at, in her absence."
"Don't say that, Sir Geoffrey; it's a mortal sin to say that of Mistress Alice."

" Nay, bath she not deserted me?" " O, God pardon ye for that thought! " exclaimed Beddy.

"And where is she, then ?" said the knight; as if the fact of her being away from his sight was a proof of her abandoning him "rever. "She's safe an' sound with Nel: Gower, at Whinstone Hollow, where ye ough' to be yerself, an' where she'll be brackin' her heart expectin' ye."

"Ay, ay, so the pilgrim saith, whom thou hast just seen in the chapel. And, indeed, I foolishly pledged him my word to go see her once more; but since I searched her recom and found nothing there, not even one word or a bit of paper, as a token of her loving remembrance, I changed my mind."

"O, master, master, don't speak so could of her, that way, or ye'll kill me entirely." "Why, Beddy, I suppose she don't want to

have anything more to do with me, and that's the reason she left me as she did." "I'll tell ye what it is, Sir Geoffrey, and there's no use in palaverin' about if "sa'd Reddy, walking up and down the room an a resolute manner; "ye'll have to lave the place afore daylight " morrow."

"Ay, faith, have to ! we it? Gramercy for thy baves and thy shads. Thou speakest to me with as much boldness as if thou wert my master. And pray who shall compel me to "The queen's pursuivants."

"What! didn't not tell me thou hadst car-

ried the party off and left the leader a price oner in the cellar?' "He was a prisoner when I care ? "ay; but he's gone now, an he'll retura afore twelve o'clock the morroy, with another party at his back. So the sooner we lave the better; that's if ye don't wish to have the test oath proposed. If ye wait till they come, ye'll have yer choice iv swearin' to the queen's shupremacy or goin' a prisoner to

London." "I'll do neither," replied Sir Geoffrey.

"What else will ye do?" "I'll summon the servants, and defond the house," cried the knight resolutely, pitcling

the book on the table. "Ough! bad scram to the sarvint ye have to raise a finger for ye."

"What, afraid to take arms?" "No, but unwillin'. In one word, 81-Geoffrey, (an' upon my conscience, though they're Englishmen !tself, am a'most ashamed to say it), they've deserted ye, ivery man I' them, when they saw the trouble coming

"It's the truth I'm tellin' ve." replied Red-

dy; "ye can't depend on one! them." "What, abandon me to the fury of these merciless troopers? I'll not believe it, sir; I say I'll not believe a word of it." "Bedad, I heard them with my own care,"

" Heard them ?"

"Ay, faith; heard them plottin' with one another how they'd run away, an turn Protestants, an get sarvice in great houses, where they'd have good eatin' on drinkin' ivery day I' the week, an no more confessions, nor ins-

tins, nor penances, nor pilgrimages, to bother "Reddy, this is but a scheme of thine to induce me to leave Brockton; confess it 3

forgive thes. "Bad cess to me, Sir Geoffrey, if there's a word lie in it. An shure I heard them whisperin' to one another how they'd take the value i' their wages with them, an how they desarved to have their earnin's first and fore. most out i' the rack that was comin' on the

"But Sewal!, the steward, suraly he -"O, the Judas, the lida! interrupted Reidy; "if there's a warm corner in hell, that fellow'll have it."

"Dear me, Reddy; thou art certainly mistaken." " Mistaken?"

"Ay, truly; Sewall was ever a pious, Godfearing man, and a most careful servant." "He was a damnable hypocrite, sir; that't what he was."

" Hold thy peace, knave; I cannot listen to this vilo slander.' "O, murdher, murdher! what's this?" cried Ready, coratching his head, and striding written in the steward's handwriting on a bit through the room in a fit of vexation at his master's undiminished confidence in the man letter. On exemining this fragment closely, whom he had so often warned him egainst. "Listen to me, sir; will yo listen to me for a minnit, Sir Geoffrey?"

"No, sir; I shan't listen to thee belying my steward, sir; ics against my principles and my conscience, sir." "Sir Geoffrey, will ye sit down in that

chair and hearken to me," said Beddy, sud-denly lowering his voice, as if he saw the inutility of loud words, and would now try to convince him by other arguments. "Well, sir, proceed," said the knight, sitting down; what wouldet thou say?"

"Two months afore I came to live with ye,

Sir Geoffrey, yer ould steward, Mattew Care-

well, who was born an bred on the estate, an his father afore him, died." "Well, very well, sir." "Yer income, that time, in clear cash, amounted to three thousand three hundred and forty-eight pounds, six shillin's and six-

pence of the present colnage; didn't it?"
"Somewhere about that," replied Sir Geoffrey; " I'm not particularly sure as to the odd shillings and pence." "Divil a doubt i an way: an it ye'd lation. say the thousand too, ye doe nearer the truth, am teinkin'. Well, ye and the round sum of

ten thousand pounds laid by, at shat time, accordin' to Matthew Carewell's accounts." "Exactly," replied Sir Goodrey, "just ten thousand pounds; but thou'it recomber most of that was of base coinage, whice hath been called in by Elizabeth during the last

five years." lose on it? &"Eh? lose on it? why - hem - let's

"Never mind; in round numbers, have ye lost the third?" "The third? Well, upon my life, now, I don't exactly remember."

"No, ye don't jist remember the exact sum -the odd shillin's and pence, ye know av coorse not. But we'll let that all go for nothin.' An now, will ye be plastd to tell me how much Master Sewell has saved these five years, out of an income of three thousand bumbeer, beetles, grasshoppers, alms, instruments, books, cethera in cethera?'

"Well, indeed," replied Sir Geoffrey, stok"Ay, or daughters—loving daughters I
mean—who would oling to them, and cherish
them in their old age. Ab, that indeed
them in their old age. Ab, then indeed
them in the the "An can ye tell me how many horses ye have in yer stable, or stock in yer farms ? can ye tell me whether yer in debt or out av debt? can ye tell how yer accounts stan? can ye tell me any thing at all at all? " My memory's not so good as it used to

of his jarkin. "Ye know no more about yer affairs nor the child unborn," said Beddy, locking compassionately on the mild face of his old mag. ter. "God help ye, it's little business ye have in this world."

"Indeed, I suppose it's a great shame for me," replied the knight, "But with such a steward as Sewail, I feel perfectly secure. I wonder that he don't come to offer me some refreshment after my journey," he added, "for truly I feel somewhat hungry. Take the whistle there on the desk, Reddy, and call

hlm." Reddy searched for the whistle, but it was not to be found.

"That's strange," said the knight, rising and looking about for it himself; "I never once missed it from that spot these twenty years and more." " It was goold, an iv some value," observed

"Ay, it cost my grandfather throsecore guineas; a fine old family relic. But go down, Beddy, and send up Sewall; I would speak with him a moment." Reddy promptly obeyed the order, but re-turned, after a short absence, to informed Bir

Reddy.

me welcome."

Geoffrey that neither Sewall nor any other of the servants was in the house. "Dear me," said the old man; "where can they be? surely I saw them at the door when I reached him this morning. Come, Reddy, lend me thins arm; we shall go down and

seek them." When they entered the servants' hall, sun in arm, Sir Geoffrey stopped and looked about him for an instant without speaking a word. " This place seemeth lonely and deserted, methinks," he muttered at length. "Hem! there's a look of desertion about it which I know not how to account for. When inst I came down here, my servants received me like a monarch; new these's none to bid

"It's the fate of many a Catholic gentleman, these times," replied Reddy . "deserted by them that ought to be nearer and dearer o them than sarvints."

"True," said the knight; "and yet, Beddy, t andeavored to be very kind to my dependants." We'l, an sure sir, yer goodness is not lest;

if men don't roward ye, God will."

"O, indeed, Beddy, I don't know that.
I'm sometimes afraid if I were hindly disp 3d, it spring rather, mayhap, from inclination than grace." "Begorra, sir, that's the way with ye al-

ways; ye niver give yerself credit for any thing."
"Moreover, contined the knight, "now that my danghter hath left me, and age bent me towards the grave, and the thoughts of death beginning to come nearer and nearer to me day after day, why, I think I feel somewhat uneasy about those flies and fishes-a nort of soruple," he added, looking timid!

up at Reddy. "The files and fishes," repeated Reddy, casting down his eyes as if he felt a sort of delicacy in being referred to just then on the subject; or perhaps suspected his master had got some new idea about them in his head. "Ay, they have cost me many a long night's

study." "Av coorse they did, sir." When I should have been better employed, mayhap. Upon my word, Reddy, my mind is not so estisfied about these things as it need to be, since I saw that monk in the abbey beyond there. My theories respecting the constitution of insects don't seem so useacknowledge it now, thou villain, and I'll ital, altogether, as they did before. Besides, Reddy, thou hast often expressed some doubts

about it thyself." About the files, ye mane; O, well, av coorse I did, sir. But here-ye know," stammered Beddy, not knowing well how to avoid wounding the old man's sensibility, "ye had always yer own opinions about thim, an I had mine, yer honor; only ye were backed by the priest, an av coorse had no check on yer consolence in regard iv it. But any way, Sir Geoffrey, this is notime to spake of sich things. Lat's see if we can't get some refreshment for ye, after the fatigue ye suffered all day; and requesting his master's company, he gave him his arm, and proceeded to the steward's room, where he left him alone for a few minutes, whilst he hastened to con-

suit the buttery and cellar.

The knight seated himself before the steward's deek, and began to look over the various articles lying on it, when his eye happened to fall on the name of Sir Thomas Plimpton, of paper that seemed to be a fragment of a he found it was addressed to Plimpton, dated some few days back, and had the word "private" written in large characters on the corner. Sir Gooffrey turned it up and down every way, to make sure of its being Sewall's writing; and then, as the matter seemed no longer to admit of a doubt, leaned back in the chair, and looked up at the ceiling, full of sad and bitter reflections.

In this attitude he remained for nearly half an hour, endeavoring to reconcile his former good opinion of Sewall with the fact of this unexpected and mysterious correspondence. He tried to discover some possible way to account for the letter without prejudice to the writer's hitherto bonest and trustworthy character; but he could find none. Wearled at length by such perplexing thoughts, and impatient of Reddy's delay in bringing him the refreshment he so much needed, he rose suddenly, and left the room, with the determination of visiting the servants' apartments, and of placing the fact of his desertion beyond all further space-

The first room he entered was the kitchen. "Hos, there, Mrs. A., Mrs. Cook! art thou within?" he cried, knook. ing on a table with the head of his cane; "hoa! there," he continued, repeating the knock on a door that opened into another apartment. "Is there none to answer? God bless me! there, the fire is out on the hearth, the doors wide open, and the rain running

"And pray, Sir Geoffrey, how much did ye over the floor. Dear me; when I came down CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

here last year to see the dead beggar whom they carried in from the wayside, the place was full of willing hands and happy faces; now it's like the abode of pestilence-every

one bath run away from it." Quitting the kitchen, he proceeded to the servants' chambers along the passage leading to the buttery; but though he called and knocked on the doors, and finally examined their beds, not one was to be found; even their garments were no longer to be seen hanging from the hooks shout the room, nor their trunks and boxes arranged as usual along the walls.

"Dear me ' muttered the old man, hobbling out from the last room, and looking alternately to both ends of the corridor, " I fear me there must be something wrong. God forgive me if I did aught to drive them away. I don't remember if I did. I didn't intend it. Hos, there ! Sewall, Riddle, Stinson, come out from your hiding places. Come! an ye drank too much in my absence, why, I'll forgive ye. Be not ashamed—I'll pardon ye right willingly. No answer—no answer. O dear me; how silent are these passages! My voice almost frightens me. And Reddy, where is he gone? Hos, Reddy! what detaineth thee, man? Haste thee, haste thee; for I fain would have a sup of wine and a morsel of bread to support me against the weakness I feel coming bout my heart. Why dost not speak, man?" And thus ejaculating, he made his way to the buttery, and threw open the door. The place was empty. "Not a living thing to be seen or heard," he muttered, shaking his head; "not even the coratching of a mouse behind the shelves. Dear me; how deserted I begin to feel | not a cat to mew, nor a dog to way his tail in acknowledgment of my acquaintance. I'm like the last man of the human race, when all the rest are dead and gone, And Beddy, too, hath abandoned me; O dear, O dear."

CHAPTER XXXV.

The bitter thoughts in which the knight indulged grew more and more painful, as minute after minute passed without return. The algn of Reddy's shadows of night, too, began to fall across the low and narrow windows, bringing with them still deeper gloom round the sinking heart of

the old recluse. "O my God," he murmured at length, leaning on his cane, as he slowly knelt down on the flags of the deserted corridor, and took off his hat in lowly reverence, "I hamble myself before thy everlesting justice. I acknowledge myself a sinner in thy sight.
I know I have not loved thee as I cught. I fear me I have suffered my theories to impose between thee and me; but I will do so no more; I will renounce them all if thou'lt not abandon me. My child hath forsaken me, and my corvants have fied away as from a leper: even the one I trusted most of all is gone, and I'm left here alone, a very miserable, desolate old man. But if thou'lt help me, I shall be strong. Grant me but strength to reach my daughter's side; give me but to see her round my dying bed, to touch her hand, to kies her once pure and loving lips before I die, and I promise theo I shall never touch a beetle or a butterfly again. That is, I mean," (correcting himself quickly,) "after I shall have completed the collection, and finished the theory on bronchial respiration. The work is nearly done, and I know thou wilt not be jealous with me for devoting a few days' study to its completion. 1 need not say a word more on the subject, not a word, for thou knowest my heart, and how strictly I have ever observed my promises. So I am content to sacrifice my collections, and resign all my books; that is, always ex-

safed me courage to make the sacrifice." And thus concluding, the knight with great diffi- | dy, "and dropped by Sawell in his hurry to culty was endeavoring to regain his feet, when fieldy, who was standing for some time behind him at the corner of a narrow passage, took his arm, and assisted him to rise. ', Ha," said the knight, looking up in

ence; and Brockton too-though it gooth

to my heart to part with the old place-on

consideration of being once more restored to

Allos. So God be praised for having vouch-

Reddy's face, as the latter lifted him on his make preparations for the journey. feet, "I concluded thou hadet gone also." "Where to, sir?"

the rest." "Shure, I tould ye I wudn't go till ye'd pay

me my wages." "And then-what then?"

"O, lave immediately, to be shure; why not?

"Very well-certainly-thou'st a perfect Geoffrey, thrusting his hand into his pocket and drawing out his purse. "I would not have thee remain against thy will for the world. Here, take this for the present," he added, handing the wallet to Reddy with all done to me."

"Begores, master, it's mighty quare if ye'd be alther pittin' me off with that trifle," said | Master Sewall ?" Reddy, turning out the few shillings the purse contained, and holding them up in the palm of his hand.

"Dest me," said the knight, "is that all?" Bedad, it's no wonder ye'd say it. Bad screu to me it it i'd buy soles for my shoes

atween here and Tyroonnell.' "Well, thou must have value then; go in there to the buttery, and take what thou

pleasont." "There's nothin' there," replied Reddy,

shaking his head. "The silver plate, I mean; the tankerds, of his doublet. goblets, and such like."

Reddy smiled sadly." "What! thou surely dost not meanwalls i' the house."

"Bless me! dear me, is it possible?" exclaimed the knight, staggering back against insolent?" voolierated Houghton, again raisthe wall, and looking at Beddy in utter astonishment. " Did they take all?"

"Not as much as a goblet to drink out iv, nor wine ather, I may say, to pit into it. Here, sir, sit down and take this drop i' cahary and crust i' bread; it's all I could find,

afther a long search, fit to offer ye." "So it's come to this at last, Reddy," murmured the knight, looking sadiy at the SCALty refreshment the (once princely) halls of Brookton could afford. "And the wine, too, is gone. This, Reddy, seems almost incredible. I saw my servants all around me this morning, methinks, when I alighted at the door. Is it possible they could rob the house

in so short a time? "Bertajaly not," replied Beddy. "But haven't hey been robbin' ye day aither day these ave years? Shure they might stale the hed from under ye for all you knew or cared about it. An as for goin', I'll warrint they were ready to go any time they saw the dan-

ler comin'." *80, then, I'm not able to requite thee for

"O, no, not at all," replied Sir Geoffrey looking sideways at a diamond ring on his little finger. "Thou hast carned thy wages right honestly, and shalt not leave without

"What'r ye lookin' at that for, Sir Geoffrey, inquired Reddy. " This ring ?"

"Why, I was thinking of giving thee-hem !-only it's here," said he, pointing to the chapel; "she gave it me the morning she died; so I believe I couldn't do it." "O, by no manner iv means," replied Beddy.

"I'I would be a kind of sacrllege, I sap. 0088."

"Av cooree it would."

"Ay sir."

I have nothing else left." "Well," responded Beddy, "I must only unbound foot, threw him flat on his back. walt till we get to London. It we say ye'll so sudden was the fall that the little fellow pay me there, why, av coorse, I'll take yer lay there for a time attretched at full length, word for it. So, come away now, and let me staring wildly round him, and unable to tell put ye to bed, for we must rise early the morrow, if we'd escape this Houghton and his villainous orew. Beeldes, I must make haste and get the horses ready for the journey, ye know; come, master; yer tired, and want some rest."

As Sir Geoffrey and his trusty henchman wended thetr way slowly, through the long passages, towards the knight's room, under plies of old rusty armor, hanging from the ceilings, and tapestries falling in shreds from the damp walls, both maintained, for a while, a sad and mournful silence. The shades of evening, now deepening into night, and relieved here and there by the few stray moonbeams that struggled through the trees, and found their way, at length into the corridors by the massive windows, lent to the scene an aspect of loneliness and desolation that weighed down the heart of the old man more and more at every step, and made him grasp the arm of Reddy the find Sir Geoffrey, and make the second tender tighter, as if to assure himself by its touch that there was one yet in the world who did not abandon him in his hour of sorrow.

"He had no daughter to desert him," said the knight, at length, breaking abruptly on the solemn silence that prevailed, and speaking in connection with a point he had been hitherto silently discussing with himself.

" Who d'ye mane, sir ?"

" Job." " Humph

"Nevertheless, he was a man of very repectable patience under affliction, Reddy. More than I have, I fear."

" Hush," exclaimed Reddy, stopping suddonly, and pointing to a figure that had just crossed the window at the end of the hall. "Who's that? Sowall! by all that's bad, it hung down, by its massive gold chain aimost is! Hoa, there! Sewell, come back; Sir to the ground, and kept swinging to and fro Geoffrey wents to speak to ye." But the like the pendulum of a clock. The moment figure vanished in an instant round the corner | the door opened, a single glance revealed to of the passage.

"That scroundel," multered Reddy, "is ploitin' some deep villiany, an has some ceive them; and as he did, the blush upon hidin' place in th chouse, where he burrows till he has finished it."

"Dear me!" said the knight, "dost think im so bad as that?' " He's no worse than I tould ye he was, four

(£118go. "What! thinkest thou he hath betrayed

me to this Houghton fellow?" "Jist as shurely as there's a sun in the sky above ye, he has, and that through his he's could himself, before long, I'm mighty iar astray in my reckonin'. Houghton expects the gold, as Sir Thomas Plimpion expects the property; but he'il scon find it's one thing to expect, an anither to get."

Here Sir Geoffrey trod on a hard substance, which so twisted his foot as to make him capting the four great fathers, with Origen stumble and Tertuillan thrown in, for refer- "Ab,"

"Ab," ejaculated the knight, looking down, an old nall, I suppose, that fell from the Plimpton sent to execute the queen's war-Reddy let go the knight's arm, and picked

"It's the steel of a tinder box," said Rec-

escape."

In another minute they had reached Sir Geoffroy's bed chamber, and Reddy, having to swear. I shall take thee unferbld his master good night, and promised to call on him early on the morrow, withdrow to continue to reluse allegiance to her majes-

The stable was the first place to which Reddy directed his steps; but, to his utter "Why, hem !-hem ! abandoned me, like disappointment, he found the stalls empty, and the doors wide open.

Going from the stables to a little paddock immediately behind them, where the horses were sometimes turned out to pasture in the shady corner in the field, but no horse was to be seen. As he again vaulted over the padright to leave if thou pleasest," assented Sir dock gate, and alighted on the opposite side, he felt his collar suddenly grasped by a strong knowest thou of the matter?" hand, and his arms caught behind and pinlon-

ed ere he could utter a word. " hal thou scurvy variet," cried a voice which Reddy recognized in an instant, " I'll the liberality of a prince. "When we meet pay thee right roundly for thy villanous Sergeant Houghton is right willing to deal again I shall give thee more. So God be and destardly trick of this morning. Hold with thee as mercifully as his cinco permitwith thee, Reddy, and grant thee comfort in thy base tongue," he continued, as Reddy be- teth." thy old days, for all the kindness thou hast | gan to remonstrate against the violence he used, " or I'll poniard thee through the gullet as a butcher would an ox. "Where's distrustfully at the lankeeper.

"Where d'ye think?" replied Reddy, assuming an appearance of the greatest com- well assured of his willingness to befriend posure, when he felt there was no chance of thee. escape.

"Answer me, dog; whither went be?' "To the devil, may be, where you and he ought to be, long ago.

" Take that for thy churlish speech, then," cried Houghton, dealing Reddy a blow on the devotions! What, sir, thou the associate of head with the hilt of his dagger, which in this man! flicted a deep gash, and made the blood flow copiously down his neck and over the collar looking up at the anight, " thou knowest but

"Batter away," oried Beddy, instantly recovering from the shock, and looking round contemptuously at the trooper; " am bound, "Bedad, it's the truth, sir; there's not a ye see, and ye've nothing to fear. Batter bit av plate the size i'yer nail left in the away; it comes natural to ye to do the dirty

thing."
"What, thou drivelling bind! Wouldst be ing the dagger.

"Strike | man," pursued the imperturbable Reddy; "don't be alcored; the odds is in yer off the sleugh of corruption which I carried favor. There's five av ye here, an I'm all alone, and pinioned besides. Come, sir, up with yer weapon, an give the Celt another touch of the Saxon.

"Hos, Waglippet!" exclaimed the trooper, " off with thy greasy neckerchief and gag the saucy churl; and ye, Williams and Jobson, hold him fast, till I find the steward." " Waglippet! What!' exclaimed Reddy,

turning to the little host of the White Hart, an did you turn traitor too? "Nay, I'm no traitor," answered Waglippet. Truly I must confess to thee, I have received favors full many from Sir Geoffrey Went-

worth, and-" "Favors! Why, bad luck to ye, ye spaipeen, didn't he take ye in when ye ust to ramble about, an orphan, 'ithout a mother's sowl to ask ye had ye a mouth on ye? didn't he take ye in to his own fireside, and keep ye

there till he made a man iv ye?" "Most true," replied Waglippet, "and right them "marked on the arm with ladelible My faithful service, either in value or coin." "Most true," replied Waglippet, "and right true." Hiver mind," said Reddy; "l'il trust ye." grateful am I for his kindness. But, when link."

the interest of our holy religion is concerned, I feel constrained to raise my voice, yea, my hand, against iniquity, should I detect it in my very brother, and battle with it even to the death."

"By jaminy, then it's a mighty wondherful change that's come over ye all at once-for upon my consolence ye niver was much given to cornoles, av ould.

"Ay, verily. I have been long living in the shadow of death, but the light bath at length

appeared. "The light? humph! what light d'ye mane ?" "The light of the holy gospel," responded

Waglippet. "The light of hell, ye ungrateful desavin' little blackguard," cried Reddy, no longer "And what then?" inquired Sir Geoffrey; able to restrain himself, and, striking the unfortunate convert on the heels with his yet whether he was struck by lightning or en-

chartment. The other members of the party (none of whom were known to Reddy-being, for the most part, hangers on of the tavern, whom Weylippet. at the instigation of Houghton, induced to accompany him to Brockton) now secured Reddy from attempting further violence, and carried him bound to the stable, where they resolved to guard him until the return of the trooper.

Houghton, in the mean time, intent upon accomplishing his ends, had entered the house and searched for Sewall every place where he was likely to be found; but no Sewall was forthcoming. He then commenced calling his name along the deserted corridors, but no reply came back, save the echo of his words.

Enraged at his disappointment, he resolved to wait no longer, but proceed instantly to of the oath of supremacy. For this purpose, however, he was obliged to return and bring

Waglippet with him, as a witness of the act. The knight was on his knees at prayer when the trooper and his companion entered the room, and his position was such, that they could distinctly see his whole person directly before them, as the door opened. He was leaning, as usual, on the head of his cane, holding the resary and cross suspended from his fingers. His countenance was as placid and mild as ever; but across his still ruddy cheeks appeared come marks of recent tears which he had carelessly wiped off with the cuff of his doublet. The large and richly jewelled cross which he carried about him, and generally kept bidden in the breast of his jerkin, Sir Geoffrey the presence of strange and unexpeted visitors. Instantly he rose to rehis face spread and despened, like that of a young girl when friends happen to enter her room suddenly, and discover her engaged at her devotions.

"Waglippet, my friend," said be, advancing to the dapper little host of the White Hart, and stretching out his hand as he spoke, "I'm right glad to see thee—verily, we have been as strangers for well nigh two years."

The latter placed his hand coldly in Sir brother-in-law Davidson; him ye sould the Geoffrey's, but held down his head, and said farm to. An, begorre, it Houghton dish't find not a word in reply. " And who may this gentleman be, my little

friend, whom thou hast brought with thee His dress, mothinks, is not entirely unfamiliar to my eyes, though I remember not his face." "My name is Houghton," replied the trooper, "sergeant in Sir Thomas Pilmpion's company, and am here by his orders, to tender

thee the oath of supremacy.' "So he, master; thou'rt the fellow whom

" Ay, varlly am I. Art willing to take the onth, and save thyself further trouble? The knight emiled at the question, but

made no raply, "Nay," persisted the latter, "I must have an answer. An thou'rt willing tered before the next magistrate; butan thou ty, I must bind thee in irons and send thee a close prisoner to London. So I'll leave thee Master Waglippet here to reason with thee till my return." And so saying Houghton

quitted the room to renew his search after Sewall. " Master Houghton's a right zealous, dodfearing Obristian." whispered Waglipper, concool evening, he searched every nook and fidentially, siding up to the old man, "and

will treat thee kindly, an thou'it-" "Peace, man!" exclaimed Sir Geoffrey. turning on his quondam protege; "what

"Truly," replied the little host, "it would grieve me much to see injury befall thee, and therefore would I make bold to counsel thee against disrespect of the Queen's authority.

"And how cometh he to deserve thy commendation-eh?" said the knight, looking

"I have concorted with him somewhat of late, so please ther, Sir Geoffrey, and am

"What! man, thou consort with the sworn enemy of our holy church, and agent of Sir Thomas Plimpton, the relentless persecutor of my daughter-of her who, when a child. sat so ofter on thy knee, and taught thee thy

"Ab, Sir Geoffcey," replied Waglippet little of the changes that have fately taken place in the world. Things have altered much since I made my first shrift in the little chapel below."

"Ay, marry, thine own speech and companions have marvellously changed, methinks."

"I have at length seen the star that now shines over this benighted land, and Heaven, too, voucheafed me the courage to follow it. And thus have I become a new man, casting about me for so many years. Yes, I have

(To be continued).

My friend, look here, you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pilis will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and tuy her a box ?

Yale College now has 1,092 students.

PENETRATED TO THE BONE. Alderman John Baxter, Toronto, Canada, avers that St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate to the bone to drive out pain. I know it, for I

have tried it; it hits the mark every time. General Howard has amended his scheme for punishing deserters from the army. He is now opposed to branding them, but wance

SOME PLAIN TALK ABOUT DIVORCES.

What Mgr. Capel has to say on the Sub-ject.

Mgr. Capel lectured on "Divorce" cently to a full house at Chickering Hali, New York. He apologized for using notes, as he seldom had occasion to do so; but the subject of civorce was one so grave that he desired to use every means at his command to place the subject before his audience in all its gravity and importance, and with the authority of the Church of which he was a priest. The subject is being discussed by the press and by public lectures, and seeinly was being aroused to this question that reaches the foundation and structure of home and its influence. The Catholic Church has since its formation, 1,900 years ago, placed the only barrier to divorce that has been employed. Marriage in that Church is a sacrament, and is thus raised to the highest dignity. Uivil marriages are merely the certification of a contract, but would not be recognized. Church teaches the inviolability of the marrisge bond, and no earthly power, in the teaching of that Church, can divorce those bound by that indissoluble tie. Mutual oursent is the essential feature of that union. She regards the seal set upon it by the sacramental character imposed as giving it the grace of God enabling them to fulfill all the duties of that state. Under no circumstances can this tie be broken but by death.

The Church could decide whether or not a marriage was void in its inception, but that was as far as its power went. If divorced men and women marry again a priest cannot absolve them; they cannot receive the holy sacrament at dying, nor can they have Christian burial. There must s separation before the ban is moved. The Church regards such a marriage simple concubinage. A divorced and remarried person cannot be received into the Churck. During the decadence of Home divorce spread, and Protestantism reintroduced it. Statistics show that in the States where Protestantism has the most power there are the mass divorces. In England the Queen has raised a bar to divorce by reinsing to receive divorced persons at court. But tals bar must soon be swept away. The decadence of England dates from the time when divorces began to be common.

a Divo ce does the gravest injustice to children," Mousignor Capel continued, "who regard to it isther somewhat as the representative of God, and their mother as the source of a ! va tes. A divorce leaves a lasting stain on the innocent children. If divorced people with marry, let them keep away from society of responsible people afterwards !

The clergy of all denominations are continually preaching about the evils of divorce, but they have not the courage of their own convictions. They have a great part to do in reforming it. Let them refuse to marry people who have been divorced and that will go a long way toward correcting the evil. There is a great hue and cry against Mormonism, but there is in truth very little difference between polygamy and marriages of divorced persons. The main difference is that one is having many wives at once, and the other, many in succession. The principle is the same in both.

Persons have come to me seeking admission to the Church, and I have found that they had been married, divorced and married again. It has been my painful duty in such cases to declare that the second marriage could not be recognized by the Ohurch. Europe, for that civilization she boasts of to-day, is indirectly indebted to the unsided efforts of the Catholle Oburch. I wish that half the men who talk about ignerance during the ' Dark Ages' had half the light which existed in the Dark Ages. Divorce breaks up the home which is the ation of the State. With the destrucftion of the home comes a nation's decadence. The granting of the privilege of divorce is the opening of the doodgates to sensuality. It was Protestantism that introduced divorce into Europe. This is passing strange, in view of the fact that Protestantism bosets of carrying out Scripture to its fullest extent. The teachings of the Scriptures are undoubtedly all against divorce.'

He spoke of the celibacy of the clergy, and said priests were bound by their oath of chastity and celibacy not to marry, and if they did so, as in the case of Luther and others, the marriage was a farce, and they knew it. Their vow to God forbade their marriage. No compromise could be allowed. No amount of wealth-s life, however eminent in goodness and charity, avails nothing; even dying absolation could not be given. They must die without the sacrament and be refused Ohris. tian burial, and any priest administering to such persons would be suspended. This practical plan she has always trod, and here in this country 8,000,000 of her children propose to follow her steps. He said the Church had 1,900 years of experience to point to, and up to the sixteenth century divorce was unknown, and he said that wherever Protestantism flourished or gained sway laws for

making divorce easy were enacted. He referred to Ireland as an instance of the grace of the sacrament of marriage. There, he said, where poverty, servitude and wretchendness you could not believe to be possible, were found the brightest examples of the purity of the marriage bond and of the family tie. Nowhere, he said, on God's earth, could be found such instances. Some years ago the Pall Mall Gazette sent a correspondent to Ireland, expecting to find justification for the treatment she was complaining of; but his letters came filled with instances of herolo suffering and or family devotion almost unheard of. They all, despite of political misery and social want, spoke of the joy and comfort they found in the family ties and affections. Before he left Paris, not thinking he would lecture on this subject, in passing through one of the streets, a little boy said to his mother:

"Ob, mamma, there is the gentleman who

was my papa last week. Comment, he said, was unnecessary Divorce lowers the moral tone of the whole social life. He pictured the ruin of family name and station by these appeals to divorce seeking in the law shelter for shame. The atmosphere that produces great men and good women is polluted by divorce. In every country where divorce laws prevail the eventually destroyed.

A MURDEROUS ORANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 .- The Zimes Washington special says: The report that a crank was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Evacuation Day was true. When the man was scarched at police headquarters a bowle anife and loaded revolver were found upon him. He declared he had received instrucanything unusual had transpired. The matter was bushed up and only came out when for this statement is unquestioned.

DYNAMITE AGAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There appears to he a revival of attempts to destroy life and property by explosives. A dynamite cartridge was exploded in Strabane, Ireland, yesterday, destroying the roof of a house. A box of explosives with fuse was found on the trees of the Great Western Ballroad, near Axmister, Had the train passed over the box a recious explosion would have ensued.

A MURDERESS' CONFESSION.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 25 .- A married woman named Vauderlinden, has been arrested at Leyden, charged with having murdered during the last few years sixteen persons. The victims were nearly all members of her own family. She issured their lives first and received the insurance money after their deaths. The woman has confessed. It is supposed she has poisoned five of her own children.

INSULTED BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. ABSENTING HIMSELF FROM MRS. LEITER'S RECEP

TION IN HIS HONOR IN ORDER TO LECTURE. Washington, Dac. 26.-An admirable il lustration of the supreme assurance of the Englishman in America, even though bs a litterateur and thoroughpermested with sweetness and light, the manner in which Matthew Arnold has planted himself and family upon the Leiters. Some time ago Mrs. Leiter invited Arnold to speed some little time in Washington during the social sesson to see something of the fashionable life of the capital. Social life in Washington is extremely stupid and unentertaining before the holidays. The season does not begin until New Year's. The lecturing bushbegin ness is also extremely dull at this time of tha vear. It is cheaper to visit then pay hotel bills, and Arnold has taken advantage of an invitation which was given for a later date to take up his residence in the Leiter mansion with his wife, daughter, nurse and small yellow dog. Mrs. Letter is said to be decidedly mad about it, but she cannot do snything except entertain them to the best of her ability and much to her inconvenience, as the incopportune visit has disarranged all her plans. Last evening Mrs. Leiter gave a reception for the Arnolds, but the thrifty Englishman for whom the reception was chiefly given, and who was the only one of the family whom any one cared to see, had received an invitation to lecture and flatly insulted his entertainers by accepting it, thereby accumulating the usual

A MISSISSIPPI TRACEDY.

YAZDO CITY, Miss., Dec 25 .- A terrible tra-G'clock. John T. Posey, of the firm of Williams & Posey, an estimable young man, | the petroleum traffic in this country. highly connected, was insulted by John James, a negro butcher, Going off, Posey returned with some friends, when, without stantly killed, H. O. Ellet dangerously wounded, and Fritz Hallder slightly wounded. The negroes had organized, and, under cover of the intense darkness of the night, shot down this man, who refrained from shootmen not connected with the difficulty, and many innecent persons. Only one of the negroes has been apprehended. At a mueting of the City Council held to-day, upon a full investigation of the causes leading to the difficulty, they declared that it was the result of a personal alterestion between John T. Posey and John James, and that the friends of both parties were drawn into the conflict, but that neither politics nor race prejudices actuated either party. John James, the leading negro in the difficulty last night, was killed this morning. While his arrest was being attempted to be fired three times and was killed by the citizens who were trying to ar-

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL GRANT.

Naw York, Dec. 27.—General Grant, leaving his residence this moralug, slipped, fell and struck the curb stone with considerable force, injuring his thigh severely. His system received a serious shock. His surgeons are as yet upable to determine whether the injury is dangerous. They say the limb

will be paralyzed for a time.

A second statement of the accident to General Grant says that General Grant. while alighting from a coupe at his residence on Monday evening, slipped and fell on his left side, sustaining serious injury in his leg, tered the suburbs the music began, and the about four inches below the hip-joint. Surgeons say that no bones were broken and the supposition is a brulee of the solatic nerve has been sustained. The General was aselated to bed, where he has remained ever since, lying in one position on the back, while the injured leg is most painful. The General's health is otherwise good and he is comparatively cheerful. The surgeons articipate nothing serious, but it will be several weeks before the patient will be able to leave the house.

General Grant's injuries were less painful to-night and he was resting comfortably at a late hour. His leg is very much swollen and he will be unable to leave his bed for several days.

ELECTION NOTES.

IB. DAIN ELECTED IN SOULARGES-THE YORK, N. E , VACANCY - KENT, ONT., ELECTION AN-

CCTRAU LANDING, D.C. 27 .- The election to-day for the county of Soulauger, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons saused by the unseating of Mr. G. R. L. G. H. S. DeBeaujeu, resulted in the return of Mr. Bain by a majority of 30. Both candidates were Conservatives. Mr. Bain was defeated at the last election by a very small majority.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 27 .- Mr. George F. Gregory, a leading barrister at Fredericton, has issued his card as the Liberal candidate for the seat in the Commons for York county, rendered vacant by the death of John Pickard. The Conservatives will hold a convention on January 2nd to select a candi.

date. CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 27 .- The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. Henry tone of morality is lowered and must be Symth, M.P. for Kent, began here at 5 p. m. yesterday, and, after a few preliminaries, was adjourned till this morning, when, after hearing a few witnesses, judgment was delivered unseating Mr. Smyth, the plaintiff withdrawing the personal charges. Mr. Smyth was a

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROPRIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Dec 27 .- The Times' Washington special says: The House Appropriations tions to serve Arthur as his predecessor had Committee do not expect to reduce the apbeen treated. Arthur was not aware that propriations much below what they were last winter. The Committee may give the Navy Department enough money to complete the sels. For fortifications the smallest sum | coed to Cairo and Mecca.



BOON TO MEN

west, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, sod unpersons Hiera durice properly, can be certainly and p
certify unread, without somneh medicine. Endorsed by a
ministers and the press. The Medical Westly superplan of trasting Nervous Bobility, Physical Decay,
is wholly superseded by Tille MARCON BOLUS.
A bopeless dease saured of certain orderation to full and
fact manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant,
for treative. Consultation free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Youge St., Toronto, Ont.

that will suffice to protect them from decay will be appropriated. Several members of the committee have enthusiastic ideas of the capabilities of torpedoes for coast defence.

BEVENUE BEFORM.

New York, Dec. 27th. - The World's Washington special says : Congressman Mille. a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said last evening that he was an uncomepromising revenue reformer, and thought if protection was an evil, it should be dug up by the roots, and there should be no half-way policy. He favored an open and straightforward fight for revenue reform. The committee would report the bill, and would undoubtedly pass the House, but he did not expects the Senate would pass it.

NATIONAL BANKING.

The Herald's Washington special says:-A gentleman who stands as near to the Speaker and as high in the Councils as any other says the appointments of Buckner and Bland mean that the Democrats will do nothing in the matter of the coinage of allver and of the National banking system.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- A steamer sailed from this port yesterday with 30,000 barrels petroleum for Italy. Heretolore sailing craft. monopolized this trade. The duliness of the export trade in grain is causing trump steamers to seek cargoss in other branches of commerce. It is estimated there are 100 steamers for sale in British ports now, the building of them having been greatly overdone in the Clyde, and petroleum merchants think some gedy was enacted here last night at ten of them may be utilized in their business, especially as New York is greatly absorbing

HORRIBLE MURDER.

BEVERLY, West Va, Doc. 27 .- Ellasboth warning, the party were fired upon, and Jasper John Posey, Carnot Posey and Jasper Mountain were murdered and their cabin Nicholis were riddled with buckshot and in-A mall carrier was first to discover the crime. In the grounds surrounding the house he found a crushed skull with portions of charred fish adhering to it, protruding from the melting snow, and a few steps dising because the streets were full of boys and tant lay a numan heart with the ground about it stained with blood. Near by was a to nave fired would perhaps have been to kill portion of the breast of a woman which had evidently been torn from the body. Further search revealed a smaller skull, a number of charred bones and a large crowner on which were spots of blood and hair. The mail carrier met two men who informed him that the cabin but been burned, but they said nothing of the murder.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

A most eccentric luneral coromony took place recently in Paris. A speculator, M. was well known in the journalistic world, having shares in most of the specessful Paris papers. He left directions that the hearen containing his mortal remains should be preceded by an Italian playing, or rather "grinding," on his organ. some of the most lively and popular cafe concert airs. He also left a list of sixty well known writers, begging them to partake of a banquet at the Hotel Continental on the day of the funeral, and to be as merry as they possibly could. Two thousand dollars had been set aside by the testator for the expenses of the feast, which duly took place. The organ player, however, was not allowed to perform while the funeral procession was inside the fortifications, but as soon as it onwomen, children, and gamins formed a dancing

escort. GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

FALL RIVER, Dec 27 .- The case of John G. Downing, who was buried on Tuesday, is said to be another "gravevard" assurance case. Downing was admitted to the Ancient Order of Hibernians a few months ago, havng been passed as sound by Dr Hennessy, the society physicisu, Soon after several policies on his life, amounting to \$15,000, were taken out, one being held by Dr Hennessy, another by Edward Driscoll, the agent, who has left the city, and others by various persons. Downing's father claims that his son's death was hastened by malpractice by Dr Hennessy, and it is asserted that the large death rate among the Hibernians during the past two years has been partly due to Dr Hountsey's efforts to realize on insurance policies. A policeman, whose life was insured, was taken ill and treated by Dr Hennessy and grew rapidly worse. Under the treatment of another physician he speedily recovered. There is no trace as yet of the

whereabouts of Hennessy or Driscoli. AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The statistician of the Agricultural Department has completed preliminary estimates of the principal crops of the country for the year. They show that potatoes as well as all other roots, and oats have grown luxuriantly and yielded abundantly. The average yield of corn per sore is nearly 23 bushels of 12 per cent, less than an average. The quality of corn north of the 40th parallel, however, is worse than for many years. The wheat crop is slightly in excess of 400,000,000 bushels and the cotton product about 6,000,000 bales.

THE BEVOLT IN SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Deu. 27 -Thirteen hundred Egyptian troops have arrived at Khartoum from Fashods. They met with no resistance. These troops raise the garrison at Khartount to four thousand men. The temale slave. who was captured by El Mahdi after the alaying of the Kababish chief, her master, and who recently escaped from El Obeld, reports that El Mahdi is in great fear, and has went his family to a place of safety, and that ine neighboring tribes have refused to help tim. An emissary of El Mahdibas been arrested at the President's quarters at home were chang- cruisers all dy begun, but it is doubtful if Miniel, on the Nile, 140 miles above Catro.

ed during his recent visit. The authority any appropriations will be made for new ves-

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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 2, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1884. Tures 1. Circumciaion of our Lord. Hollday of Obligation. Epist. Tit. il. 11.15; Gosp. Luke ii, 21.

WEDNESDAY 2 .- Octave of St. Stephen. THURFDAY 3 .- Octave of St. John. Abp. Hugher, New York, died, 1864 FRIDAY 4 .- Octave of the Holy Innocents.

Mother Seton, died, 1881.
BATORDAY 5.—Vigil of the Epiphany. Bp. Neuman, Philadelphia, dicd, 1860. Bunday 6. Epiphany of our Lord. Less. 1s. ix. 1-6; Goep. Matt. if, 1-12.

MONDAY 7 .- Of the Octave of the Epiphany. TUREDAY 8 -Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Northrop, Charleston, 1882.

WEDNESDAY 9 .- Of the Octave. Cons. Bp Toebbe, Covington, 1870. And another year passes away like a dresm.

To all, the transition of a year, or the entrance of a new one, is of deep import. We have reached another mile-stone from which we may start anew upon our journey through life. The records of former years are closed, for what is past cannot be re-cast, whereas the future is in our own power to shape and The New Year affords many chances for | ment, is, without doubt, Mr. Thomas Sextor, a change of life, or, if we are to the path of moral rectitude, to continue therein firmly and resolutely to the end. That the New Year may be replete with happiness and Messinge, is the wish which THE THUE WITzres heartly sends to all.

MARY ANDERSON has authorized a contradiczion of the report which had her engaged to the Duke of Portland. This is so much the worse for the enamored pattern, but so art. It much the better for the would be a pity to have bright particular star so the confined to a morals, and the gentle weapons of those

THE Liberal party in the House of Commons has been strengthened by the acquisi-Mon of Sir Blobard Cartwright to their ranks. The ex-Minister has been returned for South Huron by acclamation, no Conservative feel. Jag inclined to enter the field to contest the election. The Opposition were somewhat in meed of a man whose financial knowledge and debating power would constitute a source of regarding the higher grades of irstrucalrength, and make up, in some fashion, for thon provided for the benefit of the Shelr very small numbers.

THE Toronto World seems to be the only sensible journal in the Queen City. It alone tion with 126 instructors and 5,284 students; mounted the Buffalo dynamite farce, and resused to waate its space on the ravings of Buffalo saloon keepers and drunkards. The World says: " it is not possible that our most simid citizens have been frightened by Mr. McBride's fulminations, but it is strange that papers like the Globe and Mail, glad as they are to fill their gaping columns, should give them serious attention not only by publishing them but by actually paying for them, as telegraphic matter."

Ir is now almost certain that the British Parliament will again be opened by Commission at the next session, as the Queen has inmaied that her arrangements will not permit of her coming to London to open the Houses in person. Queen Victoria has not yet thought fit to grace the legislative halls with her presence since the inauguration of the Gladstonian regime. Her Majesty visited Westminster for the last time in February, Church are not withheld from these secret 1880, when she consented to attend to please the man who flattered her by adding to her titles that of "Empress of India."

THE Orangemen in the North of Ireland are getting real angry. The popular cause is making such headway in Uister that the poor devils stand aghast. They are shouting for ball and bayonet and a little army all to themselves. A circular has just been issued advising the enrollment of an Orange militia - win order to strengthen the Orange society as a fighting force." Internecine strife and civil war are the peculiar weaknesses of these supporters of peace and order. How and why is It that Earl Spencer makes no attempt to punish the fanatics who are engaged in these projects of violence and robellion?

According to the emigration returns for Ireland seems to be still losing a large share of the bone and sinew of her population. against 400, zation. 385,729 STECKE TIMES!

890 in the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 176,061 were English, 29,690 Scotch, 103,988 Irisb, 72,369 foreigners, and 3,618 whose nationality is not given. No fewer than 247,370 of the total sailed for the United Blates.

THE United States House of Representsers, 10 editors, 8 merchants, 7 bankers 5 doctors, 2 lumbermen. 2 railroad presidents, 2 railroad operators, one minister, druggist, zoologist, hatter, railroad ticket agent, cooper, printer and capitalist - with 22 not classified as to occupation. Of these men 119 served in the army or navy during the war, 65 on or for an absence of prejudice and bigotry in the Union side and 54 on the rebel; all of the Daily Witness when it discusses the the latter are Democrate, while of the Union veterans 50 are Republicans and 15 Dimocrats. Seven-eighths of the Southern ropre- it undertakes to criticise Mr. Parnell or any sentatives are lawyers.

THERE has been a considerable failing off in the amount of Customs duties received during the past half year. The net decrease for the five months of the present fiscal year ending December 1st, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882, reaches the sum of \$1,209,793. The value of the exports during the five months is \$54,174,616, willie the value of the goods entered for rome consumption in the same period is \$50.056,469. During the same period of 1882 the value of imported goods was \$56,218,346, or over six million more than last year. These figures would indicate that there has been no exceseive importation during the fell of 1883.

Lord Biron, the Viceroy of India, who was lately blased and insulted by the English mob for having recognized the right of the natives to some share in the administration of their own country, has, on the other hand, gained the good will of the native population to an unprecedented degree. On entering Caloutts, Lord Bipon was most enti-ueisetteally received by the native. According to the Indian papers the sire as were crowded with people of all classes. Flowers were showered on the Viceroy's carriage the whole way. Native music was played, and the native quarter illuminated in honor of the Viceroy. His reception was unprecedented. The leading native new papers were printed in golden ink in honor of the occasion.

The most eloquent advocate is the phalaux who represent Ire and in the English Parlin-M. P. He is looked upon as the Demosthenes of the Irish party, and no audience ever listened to him that was not spell-bound. His speech at the Parnell banquet created a perfect furore. When he thundered out the declaration that "hatred of oppression is holy," the historic building rang with school that became a perfect hurricane of appliance when these words filled the spacious Bound Room. "Oppression in Iroland was sordid, gravping, avaricious, hypocritical, and ruthless. They came here professing a sincore sat of this desire to improve cur civilisation and our modern civilisers have been the false pretence, the perjured oath, the partisan tribunal, the manacle and the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter."

> The superior education of the colored race in the Southern States seems to be well supported by the various State Governments, if we are to judge by the following statistics negroes. There are 47 normal schools, with 258 instructors and 7,621 students; 34 institutions for secondary instruc-17 universities and colleges with 126 instructors and 2,203 students; 22 schools of theology with 59 instructors and 604 students; 3 schools of law with 12 instructors and 45 students; 2 schools of medicine with 18 instructors and 116 students, and 2 schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind with 19 instructors and 120 students. These figures show that considerable progress has been made in affording to the colored race the advantages of superior instruction, and that, when the opportunity offers, the negro is not slow to avail bimself of them and to reap the benefits which spring from higher education.

THE Catholic Church has always and everywhere condemued all secret oath-bound societies, and any one who joins any such soclety thereupon ceases to be a Catholic. The condemnation and penalties imposed by the gooleties even when their professed object is benevolence and charity. Secrecy under obligation of an oath is never necessary to enable a society to carry out any benevolent purpose. When the light of day is dreaded and even shut out by organizations it can be readily concluded that all is not well, for nothing but evil loves darkness. We now learn that, apart from the action of the Catholic Church, steps are being taken in the neighboring Republic to counteract the pernicious influence of secret societies. The first anti-secret society league composed of that the seventeenth person may be nurse and poodle dog, right down in the tory. The speech delivered by the non-Outholics has been formed in Philadel- protected against foreign competition to phia, and among the resolutions which were which the sixteen others are exposed. Such all the lady's plans. Mrs. Leiter, of course, annals of the national movement for the adopted denouncing all secret societies, there protection as that can, at a giance, be seen to expressed her pleasure at seeing them, re- political and social emancipation of the Celtic is one which declares that the Masonic Lodge, "which is in active operation in every people at large. The wages of the general tertain them. The other day she gave livery, and neither have been disappointed city and considerable villages in the country, the United Kingdom during the past month, fills our offices, secular and divine, with its partisans, shapes our political destinies. teaches corrupting morality, subversive both for foreign lands during the month, this tions" The resolutions also declare the number being more than double that from Grand Army of the Republic an insidion.

Mr. Parnell by the Balfast News Letter. The the News Letter, and calls them "heavy blows dealt at the sgitator." The Balfast News Lettives is composed of 325 members. Of these | ter is no more a representative organ of pub-221 are lawyers, 19 manufacturers, 18 farm- | Ric opinion in Ireland than the Toronto Mail is the organ of the Liberal party in Canada, and the Herald must know with what disrespect, venum and hatred the Toronto sheet Liberal. One might as well lock for justice Jesuits or the Pope, as to try and discover a particle of truth in the Belfast journal when other national representative. The Herald must certainly know that the Belfast News Letter is the organ of the Landiord party and of a few Orange fanatics, and that to palm off the views of that paper on its readers as be_ ing an honest and representative expression of Itish opinion of Mr. Parnell and his policy, is to reach at one bound the height of journalistic unfairness and cowardics. If the Herald had the courage of its convictions it would have assailed the Irish leader from ite own mouth, but it has not, and it gets its dirty work done by quoting from the columns of a rabid sheet.

> THE Montreal Herald is not pleased with The Post for having balked it in its mean attempt to blacken Mr. Parnell's character by throwing the dirt of an Orange and landlord did not expect our contemporary would be pleased, for no man likes to be caught and exposed in a dishonest or cowarily act, and when he happens to be so caught, he correct and even laudable. And that is just | heads mentioned: the course the Herald pursues. It can not see nor be persuaded that It is unworthy of fair and honorable journalism to reproduce opinions which are notoriously partizan and statements which are equally false and calumnious, and pass them off as honest representative opinions and true statements. The Belfaet News Letter states that Mr. Parnell has done nothing for any one except himself, that he has kept capital out of Ireland and the articons in three provinces unemployed; that he has been the means of disturbing Ireland, promoting orime, bringing thousands to poverty and many to extreme publishment. Such statements as these, origimaked by a favatic journal about the Irlsh leader, are taken hold of by the Rerald and reproduced with a flourish, for our contemporary in giving the Belfast ravings and slanders to its readers, says that they are " heavy blows dealt at the agitator." Will the Herald please tell us how falsehood and misrepresentation can be characterized as " heavy blows" dealt at the character of any man, and will it further intimate by what principle of right or fairness does it endorse statements which are notoriously false and slanderous? public funds. If our contemporary will answer these questions in a straightforward and unequivocal manner, it will, we hope, understand why we characterized its action as "dishonest and cowardly.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES The discussion on the American tariff waxes warmer every day, and is rapidly assuming the importance of a national lasue in the neighboring Republic, which can only be settled by a vote of the whole people. The time is fast coming when Republicans and Democrats will have to toe the line either as Protectionists or Free Traders. Protection in the United States seems to have reached that point when it can no longer be considered the friendly safeguard of labor. Protection to day is a heavy burden on the consumer and a powerful ally of the capitalist. In a recent article on the question Mr. David A. Wells farnishes a statement in clear form of just how many persons there are in the United States whose earnings could possibly be lessened by a total wiping out of the tariff. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

Agriculture...
Professional and personal service...
Trade and transportation....
Manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries...

17,592,090

400,000

Total...

Proportion engaged in agriculture who may possibly be subjected to foreign competition in some manner—mainly the growers of sugar and of rice, and of wool possibly, to a very small extent, about 5 per cent, or.

Proportion engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries who can be in part but not wholly subjected to foreign competition—large estimate based on calculation.

Total
Proportion that are heavily taxed and placed at a disadvantage in agriculture, manufactures, mechanical pursuits and in mining,

by the protective system 16,154,789 This table thus shows that, of every seventeen persons employed in the United States, sixteen, who receive no protection whatever from the tariff, are compelled to purchase, at heavy extra cost, nearly every article they consume and wear, in order be nothing short of a pure imposition on the workingman are not kept up by the tariff; for as a matter of fact the capitalists Arnolds, and invited some of the best santiment, and its unclouded wisdom. Its to accumulate enormous fortunes, while celebrated English litterateur. Meantime fact that, the day following its pronouncesubject to hard times than the other working same evening and the temptation proved too and color. The speech electrified the auagainst the principle

THE Montreal Herald is sgain showing it. | competition. These are facts which must self to be dishonest and a coward. In the inevitably work and force a reform in the policy of protection which now obtains in Herald endorses the calumnies contained in | the few to the detriment and at the expens of the many.

A CONTRAST. THE financial condition of the Province of Quebec is by no means a favorable one, especially when contrasted with that of Ontario. At the time of Confederation, sixteen years, can assail and vilify an honest and upright ago, Quebec and Ontario started on even terms. There is now quite a difference in their stand- not to insult them, because they fall to see and fairness in the Mail's estimate of a Grit, ing as respects indebtedness. While Ontario has a surplus of \$4 825,586 earning annual interest for the taxpayers, Quebec has a debt of \$15,763,853 on which the people have to pay a heavy interest. This result is produced sists in lecturing any more, he will find himby the extravagance of the administration. for the annual expenditure, which was about of empty benches, if not boycotted altogether the same for Ontario and Quebec, namely \$1,180,000 at the time of Confederation, is now affects to despise, but who can distinguish \$600,000, more for the Lower Province than for the Upper, or \$2,896,302 spent annually by Quebec to \$2,281,036 by Ontario. In the mean time the population of the two Provinces has increased as follows: in 1867 the population of Ontario numbered 1,620,851; to-day it numbers 1,923,228, or an increase of 18 per cent. In Quebec the population was 1,191,516 in the year 1867, and to-day it only teachers, male or female, shall oblige them to reaches the figure of 1,359,027, or an Increase of 15 per cent. Thus, while the expenditure in the one province increased but lightly with a large augmentation in the population, it increased largely in the other province which had added but a small number to its inhabitants. The result is that the annual sheet at the Irish leader. Of course, we expenditure per head of the population is \$1.18 per head in Ontario and \$2 13 per head in Quebec.

There is much food for thought in the following table, showing the comparative extries to make out that his action was quite | penditure of the two Provinces under the

> Ontario. Civil Government.... \$174.803 202,100 178 954 tice..... 251.119 Crown Lands..... 67,592 140,519 350,560

Education..... 502 824 White outspending Ontario under each of the first four heads in the above table, it will be seen that Quebec spends barely two thirds of what Cutario spends on education. During when the treasury of Onfario has been enof interest on investments. And in addition to all this it must be remembered that Ontario spends more than half of its income in the relief of municipal taxation. This contrast travagant and not honest enough with the shall see by a glance at the schedule of sala-

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

movements of the so-called apostle of "sweet- | male teachers and 1,722 female teachers who ness and light" have been of a nature not to labor for the annual stipend of less than impress the American people with a very | \$100 !! There are 374 males and 2,544 fehigh idea of his ability as a lecturer or of his males who receive less than \$200. There culture as a gentleman. His first appearance | are 480 males and 345 female teachers who on a platform on this side of the water was a comparative failure and a flat disappointment ries, we understand, have been dimin. to his audience. With a personal appearance ished all round, and have been lately everything but prepossessing, and a counten- still further reduced by the operaance upon which no "light" ever seems to I tion of a Pension Fund Act which exacts two shine, with a voice possessing every note except that of "sweetness," reading his lectures from manuscript in an indistinct and imper_ above are larger than the salaries actually feet manner, and apparently careless as to paid at present. We venture to state that no whether he made himself heard or not—he | where else on this continent are such shamehad no difficulty in convincing the people of less, starvation salaries paid to any class of influence of which he starts to write up a the Empire City that, as a lecturer, he was a dead failure. His Boston audiences drew the conclusion that he was a speculative theorist, tent. If the former, why, in the name of and that most of his views were visionary, Heaven, are they retained in the profession? If unsound, and impracticable. In Washington | the latter, why not pay those solaries that his lectures were looked upon as those of a fossil book-worm, a dilettante and a bore, and were listened to by about a score tidy and wear decent clothes? The order of people who generally talked all through about washing and being clean is an insult to the performance. Like English celebrities the advanced teachers of the cities, and, in generally, and especially like his long-haired their regard, is both arbitrary and unnecespredecessor of "sunflower" notoriety, Mr. Arnold's chief object in coming to America seems to be to extract the greatest possible amount of money out of it, and then return to England and laugh at the folly and guilibility of the people who patronised him. This view of the man and his motives is con-

of outside grasped at the offer, left Mrs. Leiter to talent, and beauty of the nation, grouped in many others we copied their despatches,

entertain hr guests as best she could when they would arrive, delivered his lecture and pocketed the proceeds. reproduces a vile and slauderous attack upon | the United States. No party or government | He returned when all was over, congratulat- potentate, for it is a power that can any longer enforce a tariff which benefits ing himself, no doubt, that he had cleared a rests on a nation's love and confidence. handsome sum for that evening without inourring any expense whatever. It is said that Mrs. Leiter feels much mortified and offered to herself and friends without future guidance of the Irish people. Numerit. Mr. Arnold affects a lofty disdain for what he considers the plebelan people of America, and hesitates the "light" or appreciate the "sweetness" of his lectures. He is acting more like a crazy, true culture and refinement; and if he perself wasting his sweetness on the desert air by the keen and intelligent people whom he between genuine merit and the assumed pretence of it.

"CLEAN TEACHERS WANTED." It is a curious commentary on our civilisation when the Council of Public Instruction finds it necessary to insist that Boards of School Commissioners, when engaging sign a contract "always to keep themselves properly clothed, and, on this point, to set a good example of cleanliness and propriety." The Council does not define what it means by "properly clothed," nor say who is to be the judge when a teacher is or is not " properly clothed." Whether the Council of Public Instruction itself is to be the judge, or the Boards of School Commissioners. we are not informed. Some rustic Beards of School Commissioners would, doubtless, consider a teacher proud, presumptuous, and as giving a bad example, if he or she were clothed in aught but freize or some homespun material. A teacher who kept \$178,406 himself or herself neat and tidy and wore fashionable clothes would have a poor chance of being engaged by a backwoods community.

order, it betrays a lamentable condition of Forster's 'prentice hands and clumsy affaire in our educational system, and shows that the Council of Public Instruction has been eadly remiss in its duty in the past. What have our Normal Schools, which cost the years 1874-81 the two Provinces have had the Province nearly \$50,000 a year, been speech Mr. Parnell handled the burning this experience in the matter of receipt of in- doing all this time? What have our examin- questions of the hour with consummate terest and payment of debt charges:- ing boards been doing? What has the Super-Quebec has been obliged to pay the sum intendent of Public Instruction been doing, of \$3,500,567 on account of the debt charges, he who is paid a salary of about \$5,000 a year, if at this late period it has been found | the policy he proposed commends itself to riched to the extent of \$1,086,386 in the shape | necessary to issue an order obliging, by solemn | the people, and the path which he has pointcontract, the educators of the youth of this ed through the future must, notwitestanding country to wash their faces and to wear un- all difficulties and obstacles, inevitably lead torn clothes? Just fancy those who are to to victory and to the proud achievement of mould the manners, instruct and enlighten the the nation's rights and liberties. of the financial positions of the two provinces | minds of our future citizens, being obliged is full of significance. It tells in an unmis- by solemn contract to keep themselves clean takable manner that the administrations of and wear unrent garments! For this is what the past in this Province have been too ex- | the order means, if it means anything, as we ries paid our teachers.

According to the annual report of the Since his arrival in America some of the 1877, we find there are in this Province 115 receive from \$200 to \$400. Since 1877 salaper cent. from the salary of every male and female teacher. So that the figures given people worthy of the name of teachers. These instructors are either incompetent or compewill enable them to keep soul and body to gether, before insisting that the, shall look

MR. PARNELL'S ROTUNDO SPEECH.

Our readers will find on another page of this issue, Mr. Parnell's speech as it feli from the lips of the Irish leader within the historic walls of the Botundo on the memorfirmed by his crack-brained conduct the other able occasion of the presentation of the day in Washington at the residence of his National Tribute. All the leading hostess, Mrs. Leiter. This lady had thought. and representative organs of public opinion fully invited the assayist to visit the Capital in Ireland, even those of the Orange during the social season (which begins and West Briton persuasion, contain the most New Year's Day), see some of its fashionable glowing and elaborate descriptions of the life, and make his sojourn at her house, Mr. demonstration in honor of the chief, a Arnold, knowing how much cheaper it is to demonstration that has been justly termed visit than pay hotel bills, not only to be worth more than all the golden coins accepted the invitation, but came before of the tribute put together, and that has never he was wanted or expected, and in Christmas | been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusiasm week planted himself, his wife, daughter, by any similar event in Irish hismidst of Mrs. Leiter's family—thus upsetting | Irish leader will mark an epoch in the ceived them cordially and did her best to en- race. Friend and foe alike waited for its dea grand reception in honor of the in its courageous expression, its patriotic sions have been enabled by the tariff society in Washington to meet the importance and its gravity were shown by the No less than 3,000 persons left Irish poits of the Christian religion and of free institu- the men and women employed by them ac- Mr. Arnold received an offer of a consider- ment, the entire British press made it tually receive emalier wages, and are more able sum of money to deliver a lecture that the subject of leading articles of every hue Scotlard. During the past cleven months dangerous and useless form of secret organi. classes who are not protected by the tariff strong for him. Shylock-like, he fondly dience, composed as it was of the genius, But why should two responsible journals and

fealty and admiration around a chief whose power was recognized to be mightler; and holier than that of the hereditary Mr. Parnell spoke in terms that none can make any mistake about. His pronouncement is, and was meant to be, a political deeply pained at this gross insult deliberately | manifesto of the first importance, -one for the the shadow of an excuse to justify ous statements and insinuations have for some time past been industriously circulated that the Irish party was being turned into a tail of the English Liberal party, and for no appreciable advantage. Those statements were not credited by the Irish people, but to wipe out all suspicion in that direction Mr. hair-brained crank than like a gentleman of Parnell gave his attention to the wild speculations as to possible alliances with the Whige, and as a perusal of his speech will show, he shattered them with a superb mingling of contempt, humor and satire. The Irish national party, under his leadership, will never treat with English parties as a mercenary or a beggar, but as a master and a dictator. If England will persist in holding the reins of government in Ireland, then the Irish partywill do their utmost to ride with stirrups the British Lion himself. "We shall hold no parley ." said Mr. Parnell, " with coercionists or emigrationists. If we are to have coercion and emigration, it must be under a Tory and not a Whig government, and England, for the pleasure of tortuing and exterminating the Irish race in its own home, must pay the penalty involved in the war policy, the reckless expenditure, and the increased taxes which usually mark the career of a Tory administration." This is plain language and it contains no uncertain ring; it shows that Irish resolution is tougher than English coercion. Mr. Parnell's scathing denunciation of the red Earl, Travelyan and the rest of the crew, were telling efforts of withering polltical satire, and dealt pointedly with the whole policy of Castle misrule-ite jury packings, judicial murders, police quarterings, suppression of public meetings, and its general vindictiveness against the people. Earl lithere really exists a necessity for such an Spencer was ridiculed as one of Mr. plagiarists in tyranny, while Travelyan was held up to laughter and scorn for his goody-goody Pinch-of-Hungriness, In fact through the whole course of his skill and efficacy. The line of action he marked out, is worthy of unequivocal adoption by the National Party:

FOREIGN DYNAMITE PLOTS HATCH-ED AT HOME.

On Christmas Day and the day following, the two Toronto blanket sheets were dreadfully hard up for news. Everything was at a standstill. The reporters brought in bui few items; there were no political speeches to record; the telegrams came in slowly; and the supply of clippings had been previously exhausted in the make-up of the Xmas number. What was to be done? Scmething must be got to fill up the columns of the blankets and give them an appearance of freshness. Connection is made with Buffalo instanter, and a penny-a-liner is engaged to "get up" something startling and sensational for the great Toronto dailies. The Buffalo scribe hies himself away to a couple of low dives and interviews a couple of drunkards or bar-keepers on the political relations between Ireland and England, with Canada thrown in. The correspondent then site himself down in a back room, and under the piece of business that will not only startle the Toronto blankets, but will scare all the fools in Canada, if not in England also. He packs all the dynamite he possibly can into the alleged conversations and confessions of his whisky soaked informants. War-paint is no object to the Globe and Mail correspondent. He splashes it all over his sensational production for these papers. The correspondent starts out by saying that prominent Buffalo Irishmen are preparing to indulge in "Invincible" tactics to be practised in Canada, and that the leader of the movement is a cer-

In almost the same breath the correspondent describes McBride to be "an eccentric individual and a liar, as what he says is not always to be relied upon." Truly this is a fine specimen of human nature to be a leader among prominent Irishmen in Buffalo. But considerations such as these do not trouble either the correspondent or the Toronto sheets. A sensation is wanted, and it must be got at no matter what expense of truth and honesty. McBride's absurd lucubrations are published with an air of gravity and importance. After he had given the whole plot away to the correspondent and told how much dynamite was to be used, where and when it was to do effective work, etc., the scribe ventured to remark that McBride talked very much like O'Donoven Rossa, a remark which elicited the following denunciation of the N. Y. skirmisher from the Buffalo man :---

"O'Donovan Rossa is no better than a British detective. He is always giving away our plans and talks too much with his mouth. He is a blatherskite and 1 on" believe he has courage to harm a fica."

We think the correspondent was correct in describing his man McBride as an "eccentric individual and one not to be relied upon." give space to the vagaries of such a man whether real or imaginary? Several other so-called prominent Irlahmen of Buffalo, chums of McBride, were also interviewed on the same subject, and they were all unanimous that a raid should be made on Canada, and that no limit should be placed on the use of dynamite.

In regard to all those so-called dynamite plots we are in a position to state that over three weeks ago we were aware of the fact that dynamice plots were hatched in Ottawa by parties in the pay of the Government, and we are satisfied that the ravings of the idiots in Buffalo have been inspired and dictated from Ottawa, and are only a part of the scheme to alarm the Canadian Government. The Buffalo confessions have been made for the sole purpose of giving a color of truth to the reports furnished by interested parties to the Ottawa authorities during the past month, to the effect that the Parliament buildings were to be blown up and that other dire calamities would fail upon Canadian officials and Canadian institutions.

We are surprised that the Government at Ottawa has not more sense and shrewdness than to allow themselves to be humbugged and deceived by designing knaves whose only object is to create alarm and thus keep up a pretext to draw money from the Secret Service fund. The best remedy for all dynamite plots and scares is to cut off the supplies of the Secret Service money, for the main motive and object of these plots will then cease to exist.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Bay Mr Dugast, of St Boniface, is seriously indisposed.

The death of Mgr. Perche, the venerable Archbishop of New Orleans, is announced. Archbishop Taschereau has resigned as Patron of the Societe Catholique, Quebec.

Rev. Father Froron, O.M.I. will spend the winter in missionary work in the Ottawa shanties.

The Rev. Father Maissonneuve, of Saint Boniface, Manitoba, has recovered from his late iliness.

His Excellency Mgr. Smealders visited the Hochelaga Convent yesterday, and was very hospitatily received.

His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner presided over the close of the men's retrent at St. Bridget's Oburch.

The Archbishop of Quebec has refused to receive members of the Cercle Catholique as callers on New Year's Day.

Legion of Honor, and was born in 1806, at not yet been adapted to a true judicial

Prayers of forty hours on the 1st of January at the Nevitiate of Saint Viateur; 3rd convent of the Miscricorde, Saturday, at the coliege Bourget Bigand, I

La Semaine Religieuse comes to us se usual and contains very interesting religious news. It publishes a complete list of the ordinations made last Saturday.

The Manitoba announces that Mgr Tache, who is at present in Otiaws, will visit Mouueal and Quebec before his departure for St Boniface five or six weeks hence.

The French Senate, by 201 to 51, has decided to re-establish the salary of the Archbishop of Paris at 45,000 francs per aunum, the deputies having reduced it to 15,-

addressed a circular to his clergy stating that a canonical to vestigation would be instituted upon the subject of the division which exists in his diocese.

The anniversary service of the Rev. D.

Martineau took place at St. Michel, Bellesisted by the Rev Mr Cote, cure of St Lamtert and the Rev Father Dallaire.

Herr Von Goester, Pruseian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, yesterday forwarded to the Bishop of Kulm 119 dispensations for priests in the diccess of Breslau, who had hitherto been debarred by the May laws from exercising their functions.

The Pope will hold a consistory in April, when several new cardinals will be created, and the vacant sees to America filled. It is rumored that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be appointed cardinal at the close of the forthcoming council in the United States.

Grand Mass was chanted for the first time last Bunday in the new church which has just been erected by the French-Canadians of Fiekdale, Mass. Rev Cure Landry, of Webster, cificiated. A new church is also being erected at Fisherville, and will be blessed on New Year's Day.

The new Catholic church at Fisherville, Mass, is almost completed. The blesting of the sacred edifice will take place on the 1st proximo. This church is called St. James, in honor of the Rev. James Boyle, cure of Gra!ton, who also officiates in Fisherville, Farmersville and Wilkinsonville, Mass.

Efforts are being made by the Catholics of Denver, Col., to make that city the seat of the largest Jesuit college in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards a fund for the exection of the necessary buildings, and much more is promised under certain conditions.

At the Grey Nunnery yesterday morning the following novices took their first vows :-Sister Chretien, Sister Badard, Bister Columbino Finnegan, Sister Cormier, (Miss Jacques), Sister St Arnaud (Miss Marchand) Sister Hetu, Sister Marie du Crucifix (Mies Uharpentier), Sister Daignault (Miss Prunneau) Sister Marie du Sacre-Cour and bister St Pierre. Mass was said by the Bev Father Jacques, of the Dominicans, St Hyacinthe, and the sermon preached by the Bev Father

The following young ladies took the veil at the Bon Pasteur, Quebec, a few days ago: Miss Clara Brindamour, in religion, Sister St. Albert; Mary Agnes Murphy, Sister Ste. Dorothee; Delina Beland, Sister St. Ferdinand, and Miss Margaret Ann McWilliams, Sister St. Alphonse. Abbe A. A. Blais recolved their vows, and Abbe Bruchesi, of the seminary, delivered an appropriate sermon. The Recemptorist Fathers Charmont and Allaire and the Revs. Godin and Bernard asdated at the ceremony.

The object of the visit of Archbishop Ache, of St. Boniface, Man., is in connecion with his scheme of establishing indusplal schools throughout that new country for be education of Indian children. From the mmissd assistance of the Government at Ottawa, and the completeness of the present sments, His Grace confidently states hat his hopes will shortly be realized. It is factory.

proposed to establish schools throughout the whole territory lying between Hudson Bay, British Columbia, the United States and the Macker zle district, under the joint direction of the Archbishop and his colleagues, Bishops Grondin and Farrand. The services of French Oblat Fathers and the Grey Nuns will be scoured. It is expected that all arrangements will be completed by Thursday next.

The Utsulines of Quebeo furnish the following list of the chaplains who have been in that establishment since 1641 to tc-day.

- 1 1641-1643-Antoine Faulx. 2 1643-1648-Bene Chartier.
- 3 1648-1668 Guillaume Vinai. 1658-1660-Jesuits.
- 4 1660-1661-Ph. Pelerin. 1661-1698-Jesuits.
- 5 1698-1701-Nic. Dubord. 6 1701-1707—Fr. Dubre.
- 1707-1713-M. Brisson. 8 1713-1715-L. Martin, S.G. 9 1715-1735-De la Chasse, S.G.
- 10 1735-1740-Maurice Imbault, Becollet 11 1740-1741-B. P. de Saint-Paire.
- 12 1741-1747-Bene de la Villangevin.
- 13 1747-1754-C. L. de Villars. 14 1754-1767-Jos. Belche.
- 1767-1776-Jesuits.
- 1776-1780-The priests of Seminary. 15 1780 1802-F. H. Grave de la Bive.
- 16 1802 1802-P. L. Desigrdins. 17 1802 1804 - Autoine Langlois.
- 18 1804-1832-L. D. Daule.
- 19 1832-1854-T. Maguire, V.G. 20 1854-1884-G. L. Lemoine.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS AT ROME. THE NEW PROGRAMME -THE STATUS OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES-THE NATIONAL

COUNCIL POSTPONED. NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- The Herala's special dated Rome, December 29th, says:-I have ust seen a letter from an influential dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all Ameristatement ever yet made public of the brilliant hopes which the theologians of the Vatican and of the Propaganda have founded upon Catholicism in the United States, now increasing with such startling rapidity. I am enabled to send you the following exact trans-American Bishops h ve been very busy here preparing for the National Council that was to have taken place shortly after New Year's. The Council, however, has been postponed. As the presidential election takes place next year, it was deemed wise to walt and thus avoid the cossibility of exciting public opinion at a most susceptible mcment. Mongr. Seppsci, who was to preside at the council and fill the functions of apostolic vicar, will not leave Rome as early as he expected." The bishops have certainly inbored with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm for the organization of their young and brilliant church, so fuil of hope, yet surround-A talegraphic dispatch announces the de- ed by difficulties. Like all new-born relimise of Mgr. Colet. He was an cflicer of the glous atructures, the church in America has existence, has not yet been firmly established on the solid basis or permanent excellence of ecclesiastical traditions. It is to mould gradually but surely this institute to the exigencies of canon law and of Catholic judiprudence that the episcopate has consecrated the labors of the last few weeks. They have been weeks filled with the most numerous and happliy the most fruitful deliberations. The bishops have agreed upon the following points: - First, the bishops are to organize their seminaries according to the principles established by the Council of tourth, for the nomination of curates the to to be ordaines Mgr. Lefleche, Blebop of Three Blvere, has adopted, with the exception, of course, of the co-operation of the state, which, ance, for the question bristles with difficulties | olden time. of a most thorny and multifarlous nature. chasse. The Rev J N Gingras officiated, as- | Fifth, a system of legislation is to be decided | to balance power and justly distribute wealth

> DEDICATION OF A NEW ALTAR IN L'HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH.

> opens with the most brilliant and assuring

L'HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH.

The dedication of a new Altar in St. Joseph's Church, on Oathedral street, took place last Salurday morning, the 23th of December. The ceremonies, on these occasions, are generally of an unusually grand character, and most impressive. The services appertaining to the ceremony this morning were presided over by His Lordship Bithop Fabre, assisted by the Rev. Father Deschamps, Chaptain of the institution, and the Rev. Fathers Vaillant and Donnelly, of the Bishop's. The Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary, also assisted. The ceremony of the consecration took place at 7 o'clock this morning, and was attended by a large number of novices of the Grey Nuns, together with a number of prominent offizens. The choir, which was composed of the Sisters and orphans of the institution, rendered several sacred pieces. After the ceremony of Consecration a Low Mass was said by His Lordship, after which the services were brought to a close. Among the many who were present were the Rev. Mother Deschamps, Superioress-General of the Grey Nuns, and the Rev. Sister Filiatrant, Assistant-General. The szerce edifice, which has been greatly renovated and frescoed, presented a very picturesque appearance, as also did the side altars, which were tastfully decorated. The prayers of the forty hours devotion will commence to-morrow at 9 o'clock, and will be presided over by a large number of prominent clergymen.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of sal world has not long since conferred. worms.

MR. PARNELL'S NEW FOLIOY. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special London able says :--Mr. Parnell's programme as published by the Times on Thursday, is contradicted by his followers. It approunces, in addition to former items, that he will push the scheme of Irish county government, that he will favor further land legislation, a better plan of obstruction in Parliament and a renewal of orgenized terror in Ireland on the Land League plan, and finally that we will advocate a complete organization of the Irish vote in England, every Irishman to vote henceforth at his orders. Parnell's friends say he proposes to follow the policy he has followed in past sessions. Members of his party will meet early in February to arrange a programme. At that meeting individual members will be assigned to watch special measures. The cohesion of the members of the party is perfect and their confidence in their leader is stronger than ever.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

JOAQUIN ON MILLIONAIRES.

THE POET OF THE SIERRAS ON PROMINENT MEN AND THINGS.

The Surplus Bevenue-Vanderbilt's Swell Halt—Poor Old Tempron-An Anti-Charity Society—And an Essay and Poem on Tramping.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- If those few million dollars are burning a hole in the nation's pocket, if they must be expended and must be expended at of for an instant. once, then I advise that they be spent in beautifying and refining the heart of they could be made to look in all the battlebe piled upon them. So much for looks. We do not want them in any way. We dethem. The day of building Chinese walls is done with.

There was a place once not much bigger on the map of the earth than the point of this pen. And yet it stands out to-day like a star. What is Thebes with all her walls and gates to glorious little Sparta? Time has trampled the walls of a thousand unnamed cities in the dust. Yet the spiender of defiant little Sparts shines on forever.

I know of nothing so cowardly as this Chinese cry for walls of defence. It is contemptible. What have we done, or what are we going to do, that we must be getting ready to defend ourselves? But even if we have done something or abould choose to do something that might challenge strack, what of it? Are we so wesk that we need walls and battlements about our white sea doors?

Nothing of the sort. The simple truth is this country without a single sea wall or fort the beggars out of purgetory would not and cans as being the clearest and most explicit or battlement, and without a day of preparation, can defend itself against the whole united force of the earth. Our men could leave their work to-day, lick the whole world and be back to work in a week. It is nothing to boast of at all. It would be an easy thing to do, a little thing, maybe even a mean lation of this most important letter. "The thing. But such is the strength of this Republic. And let us go ahead; not stop to build walls. We have other things to do. We have made a new departure over here. We are an example to the world, a law unto ourselves. Our future is before us; not be-

> Lord Lorne told me last summer that the walls of Quebec, which cost the scandalous sum of more than \$100,000,000 since the Duke of Wellington had reconstructed them. were a continual and costly burden, and a useless one to Canada. The Dominion, I am | bris affoat over the land from the late wor ; sure, would be glad if this wall could be sunk | men who lost all, even hope and heart; mon in the sea or leveled to the ground. The expense of keeping up this worthless relic of barbarism is enormous.

> Senator Miller, of California, called on me here last summer and, incidentally, informed me that he voted for the Biver and Harbor | diers of the South, the impoverished men, the bill in order that the money in the Treasury might be, in a landable way, returned to the desporate, demented, from the long and people. And this same not inexcusable notion might have been in the mind of the President when he peuted his Message. But North have. Not one wounded man has for all that, it is a barbarous idea, brutal; be- been pensioned or paid. And there and hind us; a long way behind us. We are, at | wounds of the brain, of the heart greater than least, as big as Sparts.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR BALL, and a sood many people homeless, and a good many people hungry in this great city of New York at the same time. Those fa-Trent; second, percebial schools are to be miliar with Gibon will remember that he established, and in doing so the principles of reckons the beginning of the end of the the Middle Ages are to be borne in mind; mighty Roman Empire from scenes very third, commissions are to be appointed for similar to that of the great Vanderbilt ball of the administration of ecclesiastical property; last week. Of course, one such ball, a dosen you say:such, or a dozen such millionaires make but little difference. But when the love for gol and power and vulgar display become so great that the thing becomes universal, then unfortunately, in America, has no re- will the Imperial purple be sold to the high- in Ottawa by parties said to be lation with the church. The method of est bidder, just as it was in the olden time, in the pay of the Government, surfaced in the pay of the government i nomination is a point of the utmost import- because human nature is just as it was in the

I search history in vain for anything better upon for religious marriages. Such are the than the old Jewish system of tithes. Then chief resolutions that have been adopted by the rich man gave his tenth to the church common accord. There is every reason to and the church gave it to the poor or exhope that the national council will consecrate | pended it for the public good in besutifythese principles by their final and solemn ing and building up the Holy Olty. sanction. You thus see that the future of These rich men here in this Republic must this grand and beautiful church of America | not be permitted to be so mean. Their meanness makes them bad oltizens and imperils this Republic, which is the hope and pride of the earth. These greedy men must be made to pay tithes: a little something for the land that has done so much for them. This must come sooner or later. And the sooner it is done the easier. We the people say it. The Catholic Church got all the money of Spain once. It was thought to be safe. For around it stretched the strong arms of religion. Yet a Catholic King confiscated it in many places. We the people will do the

same when necessary. "BARON" TENNYSON.

Baron Tennyson! Say it over to yourcelf; and say it over and over again. I am so scrry. For say it over and over I shall never be able to get the sweet sense of Alfred Tonnyson out of my mind. And so Alfred Tennyson must remain a poet, be another being from this "Baron." And why did Her Majesty give him this worlike title? This one of all others. The old barons were brutes, bloodthirsty savages.

Let us hope that the sweet, pure post will not descend to this title. It is an impertinence to ask him to do it. Her Msjesty the Queen is great. But not nearly so great as Alfred Tennyson the poet. And the Empress of India can give him nothing at all in the way of dignity and honor which the univer-

"Tis only noble to be good." Years ago the poet reierred to something of this sort. He was stronger then, in the full vigor of his functions. And then, too, Dickens was at his side. I believe they both refused titles at the same time. But now, in his old age, when weak and worn, they tempt him with nonsense and change his name. And the poor man now puts by that great name which he has won by long and splendid toil, nights and days of effort, years and years of glorious evidence, and walks down and becomes instead of Alfred Tennyson only an English Baron. How awkward he will feel. What a missit this garment will make! Let us still hope his manhood will return to him and he will

remain still Alfred Tennyson. AN ANTI-CHARITY SOCIETY IN NEW YORK,

I have been implored, and with savage pleasure I call attention to this association. Could any one believe that as we stand upon the verge of days that have been devoted since the advent of Ohrist to universal charity, that there is a great society of that name, or rather that nature, in New York? Well, there is a flourishing order of that kind here: and it has just held a big meeting and was man suspected of having any leaping to the presided over and addressed by big men, popular cause in Ireland he would be proserted men, influential men, Federal office.

holders, professed Christians. One is a famous ex-Cabinet Minister. They appeal to the public to give no begger a cent.

Of course these are honest men. They mean well. But I make a solemn protest against such teachings. The motive I do not question. Yet I cannot see how any reasonable man or woman can see any good to come of this society's doings. And it is easy to tes how much heartlessness, inbumanite indeed can and must naturally grow out of it if it is permitted to flourish. And I repeat that it seems impossible that at this cay and age such an association could be thought

For God's sake let those who have anvthing to give and the good heart to give the nation; not in defacing and bruislising it, be parmitted to give unquestioned. I the boundaries of it. Our pastoral hills and do not think the beggers will get any too level lands and harbors look ten thousand much. If these rich and great men are sick times better in their grassy covers and front of seeing beggars in the streets, let them be and visage that God has given them, then provided for as in Paris, so that their unseemly corpses come not between the ments and bristling cannon that could sweet air and their lordships' lifted noses. Of course this association disolsims being uncharitable. It simply says, do spise them. And we can afford to despise | not give till you investigate, and thus get rid of beggars. And so, lew investigate and fawer give. Oh, my friend, some one richer, better than these rich and influential men here in New York, long since said that the poor shall be with us always. And I reckon that no society that ever was or ever will be could ever do away with that pitiful fact. Who are the beggars? You find as a rule

> they are those who have been wounded in this battle of life. No, not in the body, but in the brain. They are very helpless. Lat them lean just a little on you as they limp on toward the grave, only a few passs shead. Look at any bagger you must. Will he live long? He or she will, nine cases out of ten, not live the year out. Measure his or her intellect with yours. Repulsive? Oi course, very repulsive. But Ohrist never seemed to think them so. They mar the beauty of the city a bit. could not put so much shame upon the city as doss the existence of this one Anti-Charity Society.

> And now let us see who these tramps are. Why, all Callioinia was at one time a tremendons army of tramps. I have been a tramp to: many weeks, months, and slept under trees, by the readside, in hayricks, anywhere, along with thousands of other brave fellows better than I. Of course our tramps there were made up of good metal; no beggars Brave men had poured in there to find their fortunes, and were hunting industriously. Well, now, most of these tramps here are poor fellows who have come to America just as we went to Caltiornia. And I shall say the largest half of them are just as honest in their helpiess efforts to get on.

Besides that there is a lot of wreck and dewho are touched a little in the brain from the exposure and long concern, old wearen and accumulated years.

I want you all to remember in this Ohristmas season at hand now, that of all the solhomeless soldiers, the men made des't ate. unequal fight and final everthrow, not one has had any belp as the soldiers of the the loss of legs or arms.

Joaquin Millen.

A WARNING FROM OTTAWA.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS As I left Montreal vesterday I was startled by reading the following paragraph in your editorial columns. Under the heading of "Foreign Dynamite Plots Hatched at Home,"

"In regard to all those so-called dynamite plots we are in a position to state that over three weeks ago we were aware of the fact that dynamite plots were being batched we are satisfied that the ravings of the idiot : in Buffalo have been inspired and dictated from Ottawa, and are only a part of the importation of foreign laborers under con-

scheme to alarm the Canadian Government." This is a bold statement to make and is one that is calculated to set people thinking. You say that you " are in a position to state" a certain charge, the gravity of which is more than significant—it is alarming. I do not of the present voluntoer one. expect you at present to reveal all you Some Parks papers assert to but it must occur to you that know. events may oblige you, in the interests of the people at large, to tell us more about the "plots" that are going on. take a special interest in this subject. I do so because I know that there is, unfortunately, too much reason to believe that your suzpicions are correct. I too "am in a position to state" that the work of the informer is still being carried out. Circumstances give me special facilities of ascertaining events as they pass in supposed privacy. Month by month I have been shocked at the continued depravity of some well known Irishmen. 1 have hitherto held ny tongue. I hesitated to cast suspicion where it might cause trouble, or even danger. But I will do so no longer. There is a higher interest at stake than the safety of an individual. The community must be protected. The people must not be aliewed to be again made the victims of treachery. The informers must be exposed. I give this letter as a warning note. I give it simply to corroborate your suspicion, and if the evil work continues, I will place in your hands the names of the people who are guilty of these treache-les and the proof of their gallt. I do this to save the people, and I do it in the belief that you will have courage enough to give those same names to the world, and that no threats of libel suits will deter you from standing between the people and their traducers.

Ottawa, 29th Dac., 1883.

CATABBE. -- a new o remement whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

POLICE OFFICIAL CHANGES -- A MATIONALIST MESTING PROHIBITED-THREE BARONIES IN THE NORTH PROCLAIMED.

London, Dec. 29 .- Inspector-General Bruce, of the Irish Constabulary, is about to resign. It is stated that Director Jenkiuson, of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, will succeed him.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- Earl Spencer has prohibited a projected Nationalist meeting at Cootehill, County Cavan.

Three baronies in the County Tyrone, including Dromore and Omagh, where Nationalist meetings are to be held, have been placed under the Peace Preservation Act.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon the circular sent to the Orange societies, says that if such a document had been issued by a

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

the street ratiway.

Wallace Ross left St. John, N B, for Hallfar en route to England.

An attempt is balog made to repeal the Scott Act in Westmoreland, N.B. The Malue ship building trade during the

past year shows a slight increase over 1882. to have been caused by mischief-makers as a ioke.

The Standard Insurance Company is withdrawing from business in the United Starcs.

Oliawa youths who insult ladies on the street get a month in fall without the option of a fine. A bravy storm is reported in Colorado, in

which many lives have been lost by snow siides and exposure. Spanish protectionists hope to defeat the proposed commercial treaties with England,

Germany and Italy. Judgment has been delivered in Quebec, holding the tax imposed by the city on insurance companies illegal.

A serious explosion, believed to have been caused by an infernal machine, occurred at Brkenhead yesterday.

The Quebec Corporation are inviting tenders for a handred thousand dollars debentures on the new city aqueduct. The first telegram cent over the wires from

Prince Albert, N. W. T., was received at Ot. tawa on Obristmes morning. The Quebec Corporation are closing up

some of the police stations and two of the . clas rot bereilo era aggibliud The Egyptian forces at Suakim have captured a considerable number of cattle and

camels belonging to the enemy. President Arthur received six gold-hoaded canes, six allk umbrellas, with gold and sliver

handles, among his X mas presents. Morrow, the defeated candidate in the recent election in Sunbury County, N.B., has fyled a prolition against the return of Mr.

Glasier. Mr. Uslian, M.P., is in Buenos Ayros, it la believed, for the purpose of forwarding coloniation scheme in that country.

A despatch from Fraserville. Que, states that the residence of Mr. St. Pierre, merchant, of that place, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Mr. Alexander Wardrope, son of Bev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, was shot dead yesterday, by the careless handling of a gun by anolber man. a service check of earthquake has toon

ich at Zepec, in Bohemia, causing the inhabitants of the town to flee to the neighbouring fields. 📆 The Grand Dake Micholas of Russia is said

to have made an attempt to escape to India, but we cought and brought back to his extle ia Turkostan, Ti · President of Mexico has ordered the

establishment of offices throughout the Repavile for the redemption of the new nicket

of the structure.

more are missing. The Dominion Government intend presonting Miss Boyd, of Spruce Point, St. Croix

of her efforts in caving life. M. do Lesseps, in a lecture at Abbeville recently, repeatedly declared that as long as he or his sons lived the Suez Canal would re-

mala under French control. A petition requesting Congress to prevent tracts abroad, is receiving many signatures of workingmen in Rending, Pa.

The Halifax City Council, by a vote of cight to seven has adopted a resolution provilling for a new paid fire department, instead Some Paris papers assert that France will

demand an indemnity from Ohina for the ex-

pense she is put to on account of the latter's action in the Tonquin affair. Paul Bert has written a lotter to the Voltaire, in which he argues that the fear of an outbreak of disease from the use of American

pork is in no way chimerical. It is stated that Lord Ripen, Vicercy of Indis, intends to have a bill introduced in Parliament providing for the disestablishment of the English Church in India.

The emigrants from Finland settled in the Upper Ottawa country seem to be a most industrious class of settlers. They have assisted a number of their friends to come out. It is reported that a great council of Princes.

Ministers and Generals is to meet at Pekin to decide upon the course to be pursued by Ohina in view of the recent movements in Tonquin. A woman at Leyden, Holland, has coniessed to having poisoned sixteen persons, mostly her own relatives, for the purpose of

securing the amount for which their lives | template bringing a criminal action. were insured. The French Government has decided to prohibit the importation of American salted from an Ottawa correspondent, who corrobomeats until the Chambers pronounce upon a rates our statements that the dynamite plots, bill on the subject, to be introduced at the

next session. A gentleman who has been identified as Mr. Stewart, chief officer of the Cunard steamer Persis, committed suicide in a railway carriage at Willesden Junction, Eng.

on Wednesday, by shooting. For the first five months of the present fiscal year the total internal revenue collections in the U.S. amounted to \$51,279,000 being \$11,343,000 less than for the corres ponding period last year.

Advices from Peru say that on the march from Pacocha to Moquequa a number of Chilian soldiers mutinied and plundered Lacrenda. As a punishment one soldier out of every ten who afterwards joined the main body was

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the St. Rochs tragedy was one of wilful murder and suicide by James Mulrooney, committed under the influence of jealousy and revenge for the girl's descrition and refusal to marry

him. Baron Von Manteuffel, Governor of Alance-Lorraine, has ordered the expulsion from Germany of two Frenchmen, one of them being Gen. Grouvel, for omitting the obser vance of a slight formality in his officia. relations with the authorities.

MATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Howels.

XMAS DAY IN COBOURG, ONT. THE NEW ST. JOIEPR'S CONVENT.

The year now ending will always be a Quebec is to take possession of and run hourg. The people of this parish, and expectally the children, will always look nuck to it as a new ere in their lives, a year of happiness and of blessing, for in this year was founded in their parish an educational institution, where ploty and virtue will be taught, by instruction and by example, to go hand in hand with all those branches of learning that help to form the The Birkenhead explosion is now thought | good citizen and the true Catholic. A year age the Bishop of the dlocese of Peterboro', the Right Rsv. Dr. Jamot, in his pasteral visitation of this parisb, learning of the large congregation here, and of their great seal for whatever tends to the honor of the Church, deemed it advicatio to establish a convent, The pastor, the Rev. Father Murray, immediately entered luto his views, and while looking around for an eligible property for the purpose, was informed that the buildings and grounds known as the "Ludies' College" was foreale. After some negotiations the "Ladies' Coilege" passed into the hands of the Catholics of this town in the month of February of this year. During the spring and summer men were constantly at work on the buildlags and grounds, making everything ready, and on the 3rd of Beptember five religense of the Community of St. Joseph, Toronto, arrived in their new convent home. The following day His Lordship, the Bight Key. Dr. Jamot, accompanied by the paster and the Rev. Father Browne, of Port Hope, blessed the convent and the school buildings, and effered up the holy sacrifice of the mass in the convent chapel. The people attended in very large numbers, filling up chapel, halls, and the adjoining rooms. After mass, Hishordthip addressed thosopresent upon theblessings that were theirs on that day, by the coming of the holy nuns among them; to work for them and for their children and to unite with them in their daily prayer, that their children might, all through life, constantly keep buining the light of faith, which was their inheritance and for which the Catholics of this town have been always remarkable. The following day, the school opened with a large attendance, which has been steadily increasing, soveral non-Catholics being among the Separate School pupils. There has been also a marked change in the regularity of the attendance. There are taking lessons in vocal and several instrumental music and many others have applied for the coming year. Applications have also been made for boarders, but it has been found impossible to meet this demand on account of the want of accommodation. A private school for young ladies will probably be opened during the coming The old separate school building has year. passed futo the hands of our worthy townsman Captain D. Roonsy, whose name we take the liberty of mentioning, as we feel au honest pride in being able to state that this eld church property has passed tuto each good hands, one of our own people, an earnest Untholle, and one of the principal henefactors of the convent. This fact will also be news of special interest to many of your subscribers, the numerous Cobourgers who are to be found in many places in the Dominion, and in the States of the Union. To our neat chapel the people crowded on Christmas at midnight to hear for the first time in Cobcurg the Midnight Mass and to In deference to the wishes of the Pope, the | take to their hearts their Infant Lord in the tomb of Victor Emmanuel will be placed in a Holy Sacrament of His marvellous love. At chryst of the Pantheon, Instead of the contre | the early Mass in the morning the children of the school filled the large church with By the burning of a German Israelite their sweet voices in bymns of praise and school in Constantinople nineteen persons thankskiving to their new-born King. This are known to have lost their lives and cleven | also was the first time that the Catholics or Obbourg heard the chorns of their children's voices in the Church of God, and why would not Xmas day, always so full of joy, be River, N. B., with a testimonial in recognition back thirty years, the Catholic sees the wast change in the country in every respect, and he feels happy In noting the change in his own little parish of Cobcurg. He learns of the advance of the Church of God allover the world, and he looks with pleasure on her pregress in the place where Providence has placed him, and if he sees the many denuess that now surround youth, which he did not know in his day, he also admires that Holy Mother, the Spouse of Christ, that stretches out he: arms for the protection of the little ones by placing in their midst a number of holy women to watch over them, and by word and example, in giving them new safeguards, help to make them good men and women, an honor to their Oburch and country .- Clou.

Cobourg, D.c. 28, 1883

THE ALLAN SS COMPANY SUEC. Pirrssung, Dec 31.—Prominent Scottish citizens have formed a pool for the purpose of bringing a suit against the Allan Steamship Line for damages for having indirectly caused the death of Mrs. Wm. Henderson. Two months since the agent of the Allan line soid to Wm. Henderson two full fare tickets from Glasgow to Pittsburg which Henderson gave to his wife and son, and they started for Boston. On arriving there the woman was given one full fare and one halffare ticket to this place, sithough she was entitled to two full-fare tickets. The mistake was discovered on the train and having no money, several times she and her son were put off the trains, and once in Albany walked the street all night. The shock to her systom was go great that she died just after reaching home. The gentlemen also con-

-In another column will be found a letter which are periodically coming to the surface, are hatched by certain parties in Canada, and especially at Oltawa. He promises, it a change is not effected in their tactics, to give some interesting information about them.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary silments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are eaving.



PARNELL'S SPEECH

Banquet.

"NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND PROSPERITY FOR IRELAND."

at the Botunds Banquet, on the occasion of continued cheers). the presentation of the National Tribute :-

Mr. Parnell, M.P., rose at twenty minutes to 11. He was received with great cheering, the whole assembly rising and greeting him with the atrongest enthusiasm. Again and again the cheers were renewed, and it was almost four minutes before Mr. Parnell could commence his speech He said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I do not know how adequately to express my feelings with regard not only to your lordship's address, not only to the address of the Parnell National Tribute, but also regarding this magnificent demonstration, for I can call it nothing else. But, my lord, I prefer to leave to the historian the description of tonight, and the expression of an opinion as regards the results which to-night must produce (hear, hear). You, my lord, have recalled te our memories the historical occasion of the assemblage one hundred years ago in this hall. I trust that those who come after us-I not only trust but I feel sure that those who come after us at the centennial anniversary of today will occupy a brighter, a higher, and a greater position, and will see their country occupy a greater and a higher position than we are fated to see to-day (cheers.) I shall not attempt to reply in any way to your lordship's enlogy, speaking as an Irishman to an assembly of Irishmen and Irishwomen (applause). I shall only say that I believe and I think that the result of the great movement of the last few years shows that I am right in that belief (cheers), that there must have been many Itishmen who thought and felt as I did, many undoubtedly more able and more willing than I was (" no, no") to give effect to my thoughts and my wishes.

How his Heart was Touched.

As an Irishman, I have no doubt, in common with many thousands of my countrymen, I looked around me; I saw the artisan in the town struggling for a precarious existence with a torpid trade, with everything against him; I saw the Irish tenant farmer trembling before the eye of his landlord (hear, hear), with the knowledge that in that landlord's power rested the whole of the future of himself and of his family; that his position was literally no better, physically not so good, as the lot of a South African negro (hear, hear); that he was endeavouring to make both ends meet, that his life was a constant struggle to keep the roof over his head and over the head of his family by the most grinding and kinching self-denial. I saw, as you have all seen, the lrish labourer, whose lot even to this day has been but very little improved (hear, hear), but for whom there is now also, i trust, a day or right and hope dawning (cheers, and cries of the people, by great sacrifices on the part hope dawning (cheers, and cries of the people, by great sacrifices on the part hope of the law, with laborer the lowest of the low, the slave of the slave, with gain in proportion to the exertions of the Irish people, either Irish Nationalists of individuals, and by relatively small of the Irish people, either Irish Nationalists of individuals, and by relatively small or Irish Orangemen (cheers); and I can hardly believe that Mr. Trevelyan does doubt what would have happened to doubt wha there is now also, I trust, a day of light and which he was forced to lie; dressed in rags; landlordism in Ireland, if any other European | them (hear, hear). All through his speech subsisting upon the meanest food; and country was face to face with the movement it is easy to detect the self-satisfied chuckle whether I looked upon one side, irresistible of the last few years. conviction was borne back upon me that here have troubled us. But we have in our counwas a nation carrying on its life, striving for try hard facts to meet with and to grapple existence, striving for nationhood under such with. We have such individuals as Lord difficulties as had never beset any other Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan (groans), and l people on the face of Europe (hear, hear.

The Odds against the Land Movement. Many of us saw these things. To many of ns these came thoughts occurred. And some three years ago we resolved-and I am present Irish Executive is probably characterproud and happy to say that at this board tonight there are many present who joined in capacity (hear, hear) than any other of its that resolve—that these things should no predecessors; that it is certain, just as cerlonger be it we could help it. And the his- tain as that our poor friend Mr. Forster toring or the future will say for the Lard (grouns and laughter) was obliged to retire would take a 1,000 infantry and cavalry to League movement, if he be unprejudiced and truthful, that never was not allowed to "come back to Erin" (laughthere a movement formed to contend ter); that it is just as certain that this presagainst such an infamous and horrible ent Government of Ireland will prove, sooner system - a system which even the British Parliament, and the influence and laws of England have already partially admitted to be a gigantic system of robbery and fraud (cheers) -that never was there a movement formed to contend against such a system with so much odds sgainst it, in the carrying out of which, I will not say even in connection with which, but in association with which there was so much moderation | the fact that he is even a representative of the and discretion, and such an utter absence of crime, and of the strong passions which distinguished by none of those qualiigitate men (cheers, in which the closing ties which go to make a statesman words of the sentence were lost).

The Force we have to Face.

Ireland is not in a normal condition. If she had been we never should have had the system of landlordism that my friend Mr, Davitt that is the expression (laughter) -of Lord has devoted his life and vowed his future to the extermination of. (Cheers.) We never should have had it; and we certainly should not have it now, were it not that this system is upheld by a stronger nation and a stronger power than our own. We always have to take into account that no matter how we may strive to keep within the limits of the constitution, this strong people outside of us and particularly opposed to us will siways meet us with the rule of force; and in striving for and obtaining the partial justice that we have yet obtained we have been met with this rule of force. Look about you on every side. You see over 30,000 soldiers of the regular army retained in Ireland. You see another and more efficlent army of 15,000 policemen for the same purpose. You have seen the law, the ancient law, of habeas corpus repeatedly thrown away in regard to Ireland, and the most signal example of this particular breach of the Constitution, out of many breaches which are being constantly made in the British Constitution in Ireland (laughter), was when one thousand Irishmen were thrown into prison by the late lamented Buckshot Forster (groans and laughter). We are now living under a ocercion which is the combined result of the Irish question, and how to meet it by coercion, by lawyers, and statesmen of England (groans).

Lord Hartington Answered.

Well, gentlemen, in face of all this-in face liberty, is at the present moment safe-Lord

Irish party (laughter).
A Voice—II he gets a chance;

constitutional ways and use only constitutional methods (laughter). I would rather have preferred to say that, until the Liberal party abandon their unconstitutional methods, and betake themselves to the observance of even the British Constitution, there can be no co-operation between English Liberals At the Memorable Rotunda and Irishmen (cheers) in respect to those matters connected with the advancement of popular liberties and the progress of general reform, to which such co-operation would be fairly permissible under normal conditions (soud cheers). To enable such a co-operation—and I don't know whether such co-operation will ever take place-it does not look likely at the present moment, I must contess—to enable such oc-operation as would be consistent and permissible with our present position as an independent Irish The following is a verbatim report of the party, there must be no more coercion, and speech delivered by Charles Stewart Parnell there must be no more emigration (loud and

No Quarter for Emigrationists.

We regard any system of emigration which has yet been tried in this country as a murderous blow (loud cheers), against the life of our nation (renewed cheers), accompanied by untold sufferings to the unhappy individuals on whom the experiment is made (cheers). It is useless for the Tuke committee to present us with their carefully selected ca os of certain individuals who have been prosperous in their new homes beyond the Attantic. We know enough from better exirresistible proof to show that three-fourths homes in the miserable garrets of New York, Boston, and Montreal (cheers). Whatever Mr Tuke's individual motives may beand he may be a philanthropist of the purest water for all I know-the proceedings of the committee stand exposed as an indecent attempt to assist the Government to get rid of the Irish difficulty by getting rid of welfare of the Irish people so long as they lust upon the right of governing have the dose administered by our natural enemies, the Tories (hear, hear), rather than Whigs (hisses). If emigration must be tried, some of those congested districts in London (applause). If I mistake not, any attempt to bring into practical operation the theories of Lord Spencer and Lord Derby (bisser) with regard to emigration would land-and, by the way, we never heard of Lord Spencer (bisses) carrying any child out of the clums of St. Glies on board an emi-orant shin in the Thames—any such attempt, A Voice—We will have revenge. grant ship in the Thames—any such attempt, I say, upon their part, would lead to the opening up of questions and the suggestion of principles by no means palatable to the landed proprietors of England (bear, hear)

Who would be Free must suffer

Now, gentlemen, we have not arrived at our present position without having to submit to most pernicious and extraordinary Govand to suffer a very great deal. It is the ernment—the suppression of the North-history of every measure of reform, of every ern meetings. Mr. Trevelyan may be history of every measure of reform, of every ern meetings. advance for public liberties in Ireland, that it able to cross has to be accompanied by great suffering for wink the simple people of Galashiels, but do not think I exaggerate when I say that slibough these two individuals have been vastly helped by the Coercion Act, of which they have made such liberal use-1 do not think I exaggerate when I say that the ised by greater meanness and by greater inprecipitately from this country, or rather was or later-and probably much sooner than later-as great and as conspicuous a failure as any of its predecessors (applause).

Earl Spencer's Gallows Government. For Lord Spencer there is of course some excuse-he does not owe his position to the fact that he has distinguished himself in the walks of literature (laughter), or to people (renewed laughter). He has been (laughter). He simply came over to Ireland as the assistant of Mr. Forster He simply came over (groans), and it is most desirable, since it is so of otten dinned into our ears about the mingled gentleness and firmness-I think Spencer, it is most desirable that we should always remember, that we should never forget that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland simply came over as a very interior bottle holder to Mr. Forster (loud and prolonged applause). It was, therefore, to be expected that Lord Spencer should distinguish himself by the administration of the new Coercion Act, by his refusal to spare that pillar of English rule in Ireland, Mr. Marwood, from any of the duties of his office (hisses), by his imprisonment and his tortures, by his fines and police quartered upon an unoffen ing and guiltless people. We are not surprised, I say, that Lord Spencer should do his little best to imitate the biggest of the big coercionists who ever came to Ireland, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insolence and passion of the foreign garrison in Ireland (applause).

Pinch of Hunger's Plank-bed. But what can we say of Mr. Trevelyan (groaus), a distinguished Radical, the good nephew of his great grandunole (laughter). Mr. Forster used to have a trick of overwhelming us all by saying that his great ambition was to enable everybody in Ireland to do what they had a legal right to do (laughter). But Mr. Trevelyan's great ambition seemed to be to prevent anybody in Ireland from doing what they had a legal right to do (laughter and prolonged cheers). Take, for instance, three salient examples of Mr. Trevelyan in Ireland of the fact that no man's life, much less his | -his imprisonment of my honorable friend Mr. Harrington (cheers), his seizure of the Ireland. Hartington has the coolness to tell us that Kerry Sentinel, and his imprisonment of the to believe that were it not that there exists the Liberal party will co-operate with the editor, and lastly, his suppression by procla- in the House of Commons a solid band of matton of the National meetings in solid men—(cheers)—who would vote steadily Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in great happiness in helping to swell the ranks the North of Ireland. Because, reagainst any extension of the suffrages in Eng.

think that the Lord Lieutenant has done ton-a simple young creature (laughter)do something for the laborers, the Irlsh members in the House of Commons would stop exerting themselves for the purpose of amending the Act by the admission of lesseholders within the Land Act, the amendment of the Healy Clause, and soforth. Mr. Harrington, of course, has a perfectly legel right to do this over in Westminster, but he had not a legal right to tell his constituents in Ireland that he was going to do it in Westminster. and accordingly he was put into prison, and he was taught on the plank bed that although he might have a legal right in Westminster, he had no legal right at all in freland (hear, hear). Take the second example -the proceedings in reference to the suppression of the Kerry Sentinel. Mr. Harrington's brother was engaged in the perfectly legal occupation of bringing out a country newspaper-a country weekly newspaper. It was not a newspaper that had set any large portion of the West of Ireland on fire. I am not aware that he had even set a large portion of the county Kerry on fire. At all events, Mr. Harrington's brother had been engaged in bringing out this weekly newspaper for twenty months during the ex istence of Mr. Forster's Coercion Act without ever having been reasonably sugperience what must be the late of the unfor-peoted of a single thing (laughter). Ab, tunate man who has emigrated with his yes, but Mr. Trevelyan was going to change family at the rate of £5 per head, including all that. He knew better. He knew that the passage money (hear, hear); and we have the brothers Harrington were very dargerous men (applause), and one day when the print. of the emigrants who have been sent out er's devil, who had by some mistortune got from Ireland during the last year or into Mr. Harrington's employment, took it in two have been compelled to find their to his head to beguile an idle hour by snatching a proof purporting to be Invincible notices from Mr. Harrington's type, the great excuse was framed, and the printing press of the Kerry Sentinel was selzed, the type was destroyed, the newspaper was suppressed, they were all sent off to Dublin Castle. The boy admitted that he had done this thing, and without the knowledge of the editor the Irish people, and to shield them from or of any responsible person about the place. the responsibility which rightly be. The notice in question presented all the longed to them of providing for the internal and external evidence of want of genuineness and want of authenticity. No child even would have said for a moment us. We can hold no parley with emigration-ists or corercionists. (Applause.) If we are to be emigrated and coerced we prefer to because an idle schoolboy drew a picture upon his slate. But Mr. Harrington was made to suffer in person and in property for by those wolves in sheep's clothing, the the fault of the boy in his employment; and as we are sitting around this banque: board I If it is such a wonderfully good thing for the think no greater example in a small way can poor people, why should they not try it upon be found of the utter unsorapulousness of our rulers, of their utter want of common interest (applause) than the fact that Mr Harrington is still detained as a common felon within prison walls, lying on a prison bed, and eating prison fare ("shame") for an offence of which it must be perfectly well known to these men in Dublin Castle that he is as absolutely in-

> Mr. Parpell-My friend says we will have revenge. All I can say is that he will have to have lots of patience before he has his

revenge.

A Government of Treachery and Trick ery. I now come to the last example of this the water and hoodpose the danger likely to arise from the action of a few poor wretched Orangemen, and who deliberately exaggerates for the same purpose the resources for mischief of the landlords who hire them (cheera). He admits the illegality of those proceedings from the top to the bottom. He describes them in the most forcible language, while he enormously magnifies the results likely to arise to them (cheers). And what is the excuse for the action of the Government-an action, you must remember, exactly in accord with the wishes and demands of the law breakers? His excuse was that it protect the constitutional right of public meeting, and enable those seeking an alteration in the law to do what they had a legal right to.

Faise Apologies Exposed.

If Nationalists meet together to obtain an alteration of the Land Act-if my Lord Mayor goes to Derry to deliver a lecture (cheers) on the extension of the franchise to Ireland, the excuse for proclaiming the meeting in the one case, and for at best winking at the designs of the areassins who fired at him, was that it would take 1,000 infantry and cavalry to do anything else. Did the Government hesitate to protest the Lough Mask expedition in 1880, because it took 1,000 infantry and cavalry to protect them? Did they ever refuse protection to any landlord engaged in the eviction of his tenants, or to any sherist engaged in forestalling the Land Act by selling out the interest of the tenant? Did the English Gonernment-was it ever known to refuse all the arms and all the men that might be necessary for such a purpose? (No.) Did the Government shrink from holding 1,000 untried men in prison for twelve long months in 1881 and 1832 lest any impediment would be offered to the legal rights of the landlord class? No. All our experience of English force in Ireland results in this, that they are always willing to employ that force to the fullest extent while it is a question of pretecting the so-called rights of the minority against the majority (cheers). The procesdings in the North teaches us this lesson, that the law in Ireland is only powerful when the minority applies for protection; it is then quick to strike—it is very vengeful and unmerciful. But when after great struggling it may happen that a statute of beneficial import to the people of Ireland survives in a mutilated condition the two Houses of Parliament, we find that the operation of the law inputting in force that statute is slow, halting, and ineffectual, and until the English Liberals and Radicals learn the first lesson of their political creed that every nation, every country, has a right to be governed according to the will of the majority of that country, they will fail, as they have always failed, in their self-imposed task of governing the Irlsh people (cheers).

Patient Perserverance will Win.

Gentlemen, we are told about the franchise. The Liberal party is going, we hear, to extend the franchise to Ireland. I am very much inclined A Voice—If he gets a chance; the North of Ireland. Because, re- against any extension of the suffrages in Eng. money or postage Mr. Parnell—When we abaudon our un- collect he has endorsed—you might land if Ireland were left out, we would see chemist, Montreal.

very little of the inclusion of Ireland in the these things—but Mr. Trevelyan has done forthcoming bill. We can survey these conthem all. In the first example Mr. Harring- tests between the English parties with perfeet equanimity. Our position is a strong thought that he might tell some of his ten- and a winning one. Whether they extend ant farmer constituents that if they did not the franchise to Ireland or not we will return, I believe, between seventy or eighty members (cheers). Our cause is undoubtedly a winning cause, and though the progress we may be making at present in the face of coercion must be slow, yet still we are progressing, we are keeping up, and even adding to the impatus that was given to the National cause in the days of the Irish National Land League movement. And although it is hard, although one's blood often bolls at witnessing the indignities and suffering and persecutions which the people of this country are obliged to submit to every day and night, we must be patient. We have every reason to be patient. We shall win if we are patient (oncers). The miserable character of the shifts and evasions which the Irish Executive have daily resorted to the act of spollation was not perpetrated last show that we must win. (cheers). Coercion cannot last for ever (cheers), and there is one thing more to be said, as this Ocercion Act is running out, and as we are living it down-there is one thing we must remember, and remind the English people of —that if there is one fact more certain than another it is the fact that if we are to be coerced, even if the present Coercion Act, or any part of it, is to be renewed, if the constitution is not to be restored to us, these things shall be done by the Tory Government, and not by the Liberal Government (cheers), and shall carry with them in the shape of increased taxation the fruits and penalties inflicted upon us. Beyond a thadow of doubt it will be for the Irlah people in England, poorly as they are supported, and isolated as they are, and for your independent members to determine at the next general election whether the Tory or Liberal Ministries shall rule England This is a great force and a great power; if we may not rule ourselves we can at iesst cause them to be ruled as we choose (cheers). This force has already gained for Ireland inclusion in the coming Franchise Bill, and we have reason to be proud, hopeful, and energetic, determined that this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed to those who come after us the great birthright of national independence and prosperity (loud cheers).

Horstord's Acid Phosphate. In Nebii

Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La. says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies.

Daniel Burkett of Big Creek Gap, East Tennessee, who is said to be 19 years old, weighsonly thirty pounds and is only eighteen inches high.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a mcment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one ittle pill. All druggiets soll them. 147-tts

Geneva sent to the United States in the first balf of the current year \$25,000 worth of music boxes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Bhoumatism and Rhenmatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, rendering their attack less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cause, Holloway's Cintment and Pills have proved of the man who exaggerates for his own pur- the greatest blessings in removing rheumstism and rheumstic gout which had assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

> Lady Wilde, Oscar's mother, says she will never rest satisfied until " she has shot an American editor."

> Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm and vitalizing.

> A Presbyterian minister, seventy-five years old, has just been sufficated by blowing out the gas in Baltimore.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have reelved great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever, They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

A negro convict in Adams, Miss., sentenced for life, drew \$800 pension money the other day for a wound in the war.

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With billious fever." " My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got

sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move

I shrunk From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. B. FITZPATRICK.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise: work too hard without rest; doctorall the time; take all the vile restrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters!

Mr. Eckersley, Conservative, has been elected to the House of Commons from Wigan, Eng., without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Knowles, Conservative.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and insotive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, eads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound. Butterput Pilis, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00.

VIOLATING THE CONCORDAT

FANATIOISM IN THE FRENCH CHAM-BER OF DEPUTIES.

How a Bed attacked the Cardinal Arch-bishop of Paris—Robbing the Servants of the Poor—Decadence of a Unice Great Catholic Country.

PARIS, Nov 28 .- The hero of the day is M Jules Boche, and his triumph is a destardly and cruel attack on the Church in the person of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris. M. Jules Boche has induced the Chamber to out down the stipend of the venerable prelate from 25,000 france to 15,000. The squabble for it cannot be called a debate, was one of the most uprearious which the Chamber has witnessed for a long time. Of course it was perfectly evident how the battle was going to end, and the only surprise has been that

M. Goblet, a flerce anti-Olerical fire-eater denounced the monstrous paradox of the Republic paying "functionaries," who were her sworn enemies, and whose influence was openly enlisted on the side of her enemies.

The Bishop of Angers, the stout-hearted champion of the Ohurch in the Chamber protested against the bishops being called "functionaries" because they received a stipend from the State, that stipend being, not a salary for services sendered, but an indemnity for property violently and illegally confiscated.

The Bevolution of 93 robbed the clergy of

all their possessions in lands, houses and vested money; the Concordat, in order to make some satisfaction for this spoliation, offered to contribute a certain sum annually to the support of the plundered clergy. The compansition was a pittance compared to the loss inflicted; but the Church consented to accept it, and made peace with the State, on the latter solemnly engaging to place a The casual observer would be more likely to certain sum of the budget every year to the maintenance of the higher and lower clergy.

Mgr. Freppel was not suffered to give this

unanswerable answer to the infuriated antiolerical, who with the entire Left, howled down both the bishop and the president's beil that kept tinkling away its feeble protest against the storm of passion that was turning the Legislative Assembly into a menagerie of wild heasts.

In the midst of the fray, there started up M. Germain Casse, a former pupil of the Dominicans, expelled from college, and afterwards from other places for reasons beat not inquired into, and whose batred of religion and priests partakes of the nature of madness. This honorable Deputy "spat out a brave bishop leading his forlorn hope, and professors and prefects, and others. M. Jules Ferry and M. Floynet backed up

M. Germain Casse in two speeches utterly devoid of eloquence, logic, or knowledge of law and history, and which were followed up ped into the disturbed arena of politics. It by an outburst from a M. Lavergne about a was the turning point of his life. As affairs country cure who refused absolution to a dy- shifted about he found himself as an efficer in ing man until he promised to have his children sent to a Obristian school. "What ought we to do with a priest of this sort?" demanded the indignant Deputy. To which another Deputy replied: "Out off his supplies!"

M. Clemenceau remarked that the Governprivate absolution, and define what sins a still hangs to his tongue. priest should and should not absolve. The best way of getting rid of the abuse would be

to get rid of the priests.

M. Paul Bert was of the same opinion, and was foud in demanding the speedy separation of Church and State, which he considers will dent's bell was well-nigh cracked by its conthe assembly.

The question was put to the vote, and the Archblehop robbed of two-thirds of his modest income by 360 against 146.

The news of this victory of the Radicals over the Church was conveyed officially next morning to Cardinal Guibert. He received it with the dignity of a gentleman and the public, and he replied: detachment of a priest whose kingdom is not £600 a year, had he only to provide his own to maintain the necessaries, or the decencies, of his exalted position. He lives like an anchorite in his vast palace of the Rus St. Dominick, but this great house has to be kept weather-proof, and the few, very few, servants indispensable for the service of the prelate and his household have to be paid, to say nothing of the uncessing demands made upon him daily from all parts of his large diocese, and of the works that he has founded and that depord on him for support.

This iniquitous decree makes a new da parture in the state of affairs between the It it has the effect of stirring up that inert | but then it wasn't." mass of respectability called the Conservative party in France, we may have to congretulate | shom:cck' egain?' the devil on doing God's work by overshooting himself.

The Moniteur of Rome, commenting on the suppression of Cardinal Guident's stipend, says: "The Okurch has had, like a mother, infinite delicacy of heart and boundless longanimity towards that glorious invalid, France. But patience has its limits and justice its rights. The Church may wait; she never betrays her duty. A Concordat, diminished and torn, is a compact with which she cannot rest content."

Another iniquity accomplished by the Government is the sentence condemning Mgr. Freppel to refund the sum of 16,000 france the difference between his stipend as a Bishop and his alary as a Deputy. The law of 1872 forbids any State functionary to receive pay as a Deputy, and the Chamber, in spite of precedent and established practice, having decided that the clergy are functionaries, the Bishop has been compelled to refund the money he had received, and of course already spent, as Deputy.

THE TUKE EMIGRATION SOMEME.

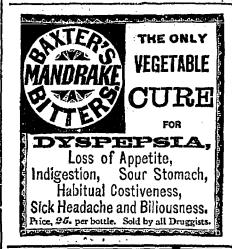
LONDON, Dec. 24 .- Mr. Tuke, chairman of the Tuke Emigration Committee, in a letter to the Times, quotes copiously from letters expressing the gratitude of emigrants who had been assisted to America. Many of the emigrants are returning their passage money. Of 5,000 assisted this year, one-third have gone to Canada and two thirds to the United States. Tuke says that from emigrants them-Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and selves, from their employers and from the American bishops, and priests, we have accumulated evidence that they have enjoyed money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, of prosperous, hee and intelligent millions of obemist, Montreal.

95 tf the Irish race in America.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



MEXICO'S MILLIONAIRE.

HOW A SHREWD YOUNG IBICHMAN BECAME A TITLED AND WEALTHY MAN.

Don Patricio Milmo, of Monterey, Mexico, is the wealthiest man in Mexico, but, so far as appearance goes, is far from looking it. take him for a comfortably situated farmer. The history of his life is a strange and interesting one, and thoroughly demonstrates what a shrewd Irishman can do if he works with

his wits and his hands at the same time. About thirty-four years ago young "Pat" Milmo, as he was then called, left Ireland, and in the course of his wanderings brought up at Tampico, Mexico. General Vidauri met him one day, and struck by the bright, intelligent countenance of the young Irish boy gave him a chance to show what he could do. With the characteristic tenacity of his countrymen young Milmo worked bard and soon went into cattle raising. The country was new and cattle farmers scarce, and from a small start "Pat" laid the ground-work torrent of abuse," as a reporter put it, at the of a snug little sum of shining dollars. At the brave bishop leading his forlorn hope, and age of twenty-five years he had a small fortune told him that priests were functionaries like laid away, and had won the heart of the old General's daughter.

About this time one of the political revolutions common to Mexico broke out, and with true Celtic foresight young Milmo stepthe Government. The high road to wealth and affluence was open to him from that time. His business increased, and after his first million was made he had but to turn his hand and investments turned out profitably. His fortune is now estimated at \$15,000,000. With that amount of money in his cotters ment could hardly deal with the question of Patrick became Don Patricio, but the brogue

He wears a broad-brimmed, soft felt hat jauntily on the elde of hie head, looking much like a sombrero. His smile in itself is a sufficiout introduction. He is now engaged in making a tour of the United States, and while in New Yorks city was interviewed by only be a preliminary measure towards the a reporter of the Pittsburg Dispetch. When further suppression of the clergy, who must asked about his adopted country he talked be swept off the face of the country if it is pleasantly. Speaking about American capito become great, peaceful and prosperous talists in Mexico, Don Patricic said: "There within and without. The dog-torturing are but few men who would answer to the atheist had no great success and the Presiname capitalist if you called it out in a crowd. An adventurer who goes west vulsive efforts to make itself heard and im- and drifts into Mexico with a few pose silence on the yelling and shouling of hundred dollars to speculate with is not a capitalist. There are lots of cheeky chaps who work their way across the border, but they don't stay. They soon make a break for Texas, which is a sort of haven tor bust-

ed' men of all breeds." The face of the millionaire lighted up when asked concerning the affairs of the re-

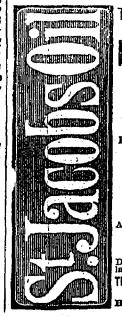
" Affairs in Mexico are managed under laws of this world. His personal expenses are so similar to those which govern the United small that he would be "passing rich" on States. They are working well, and we believe that we will succeed on this basis. The bread and salt, but this sum is not enough | most important legal holiday will soon be around again in our country. The presidential election, I mean. General Diaz is a candidate for re-nomination, and I believe that he will be successful in securing it. Our May election is quite as lively, comparatively, as your November election."

"Do you mind suggesting how you succeeded in amassing your immense fortune? " Just as lief as not. You might call it luck, but there was something besides that. I was young when I first saw Mexico, and when opportunity opened I went to work. I kept my weather eye open, and when there was a Church and the Republic, and is likely to be chance to make money I saw it. I went into followed up by further measures which must politics and grew up with the country. To hurry on the catastrophe visibly approaching. Look back it appears as fift was all very easy,

"Do you want to visit the 'land of the

"Dear old Sligo! Yes. Although I have been away from the land of my birth 34 years, the memory of the little thatched nouser, the green fields and the faces of mv little playmates is still before me. I will go back to Ireland some day to visit the boys who grew up with me, but my home will still be in Mexico."

A man recently nominated for Poundkeeper, and elected, in Connecticut, has been dead fifteen years. They found it out when they tried to find him to swear him in.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY RHEUMATISM Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS,

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, RUBNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily ache FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeier Co. (Successors to A. VOUELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S. 4

ANIMALS AS JEWELBY. GURIOUS TASTES IN THE ART OF ADORSHEST-PARHICNABLE WOMEN WHO WEAR LIVE OREL-TURES IN THEIR BONKETS.

"Animals," said a dealer in curiosities, s form a valuable feature in the jewelry trade and in arts in general, but more particularly in articles of jewelry they are classed as our costies. It would be difficult to find an animal that has not been worn either alive or dead or represented in model; these things run like the weather in waves. Last winter we couldn't import gold pigs enough. Some one caw a cer ain person of questionable taste wasning them in Paris, and so the rage was started here, and both Jew and Gentile, who turn up their noses at pork, have worn the golden hog as a charm. This season fishes are all the rage, and I had an order the other day for a whale, which was to be an exact reproduction of the great mystocetis, the whalebone was to be of plantinum wire, the eyes of emeralds, and so on. It was to be given to a prominent authority on these animals, of course as a joke, but cost over \$100, and perhaps will start a boom in whales.

"Two summers ago I had an order rather. curious in its way, and nothing less than for a helmet of fire-files. The lady wished to appear at a ball as the goddess of something, and required such a head-dress. She made no respictions as to price, and I are or you at the ball she created a sensation. I had men and boys out all night for a week that caught four or five hundred of the largest, and I received a number of other and larger luminous beetles from the South. These, after much labor. I fastened into a silver wire head-gear, with their phosphorescent spots out, and it was a blezo of light, and, as I say, it created a sensation.

"Several ladies who deal with me have ormous live beetles that they use as shawlpins. I mounted them myself, and can prowide them at from \$50 to \$100 apiece, according to the mounting. They are about three inches in length, slow in their movements and easily kept. I mount them by bending about them a gold collar that locks with a delicate gold key and padlock. To this is connected a pin by a gold chain and anchored by the pin. The giant beetle crawls over the bonnet or shawl of its mistress, easily imagining itself in its tropical home. In some the band is highly jewelled, or the pin has a diamond or ruby. In fact, they can be made o cost any price.

"The rich green and gold lizards of South America are olten used as pins, studs and aleeve buttons, and not rarely alive; but in the South they find more favor. Crabs are used in a similar way and the fossil trilobites are greatly in demand for chaims for protessional men. Gold crabs are exceedingly preferred, especially the one known as Parthenope. That made of yellow gold and covered with rough nodules, and holding a diamond or pearl in its claws, is a very effective ornament. Some of the crabs when alive are a vivid blue, and this is easily imitated.

"Spiders make up richly. Gold or silver wire forms the web, while the spider, with a dismond in his back, is fastened upon it so delicately that every move causes it to shake. giving the illusion of a dewdrop in the web so often seen, and if you have ever forticed a spidet's eyes, you remember they resemble

"No; live spiders are not in demand, though art-tapestry has been made from the web of a Southern spider, and over a hundred and fifty years ago Le Bon, a worker in France, succeeded in weaving a pair of gloves of it.

"In some parts of the East," continued the speaker, "the live chmaeleon is used as an odd ornamentation. In Georgia I have a used it with best results." enstomer who weers an ancilst in he the little creature assumes all sorts of colors, adapting itself to that of the decorations on the head dress, and is a beautiful ornament, although very few have a taste that runs in that special way. In gold and other metals lizards are also popular, and their unique shapes can be worked up with artistic effect. ... N. Y. Daily News.

REDUCING CORPULENCE.

Biddance of undesirable fat has been sobleved of late by a number of actresses; and they are said to have done it by dieting, and not by the use of drugs, as many suppose. The directions are simple enough, and yet rather bard to follow. They are substantially the same as recommended by Banting, the Englishman, who reduced his waight from 204 to 167 pounds in six months, and then published his experience for the guidance of others afflicted by corpulence. The system consists in abstinence from food that contains starch or augar. This excludes bread, butter, milk, potatoes, beer, and all the preparations into which augar enters. Unfortunately for this purpose, women almost invariably bave sweet teeth; but they cannot part with their excess of flesh without giving up sugar. They must consent to live chiefly on mest that isn't fat, and vegetables, excepting potatoes. The quantity of food eaten may be as great as the appetite calls for, so long as | equal." starchy and eaccharine matter is eschewed.

HOW A BUXOM WIDOW GOT MAR-RIED.

A widow, young, good looking and lively, had many admirers, but she was so impartial that wher, just about a year from her husband's death, she gave public invitations te her weading, nobody could tell whother the favorite one was a certain widower, a bachelor, or one of two young men, and, to keep the secret, she declared she would be married in a barn of hers ple still more, the bride entered the barn alone at one door and the groom at another. There were at least 200 present. The ceremony proceeded in darkness and at the close the crowd broke for the bride and carried her home in triumph in a chair. But here began the trouble, the widower, the bachelor and the two young men each swore that he held the widow's plump hand and was matried to her, the crowd could not decide, the minister didn't know, and the widow was puzzled, for all claimed to be engaged to her, and though the widower was her choice he might have been jolted aside; indeed, he acknowledged that somebody tried to choke him in the dark. The four men fought, but that didn't settle it. The guests ducked two of them in the brook, but still no light. Finally the widower compromised with the others by giving them \$100 each, and resigned as her lord. The affair his never been explained. One of the young men is maried, but still declares that he was married to widow Dodsworth in the big barn. The other also protests that he is her lawful husband. The bachelor is dead, but main-

V. There have been 109 murders in Leadville & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Englice it blossomed out as a mining camp. land." ince it blorecomedout as a mining camp.

to have her l"

tained to the end, "I married her. I ought

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Clarence King, the geologist, is a direct escendant of Oliver Osomwell.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch.

Matthew Arnold now says the Americans are, "great, intelligent, sensual, avariolous." Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the

A Carson Ulty photographer gives each customer a big "smile" of liquor to impart to the countenance a "pleased expression." The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR. Pamph-

& Lord, Montreal, Que. Henry Stoker, of Southwark, Mass., fell dead while in a fit of passion, caused by the make refusal of his eleven-year old son to obey room."

lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of the greatest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds and coughs, and all put-monary disorders. It affords prompt relief in every case. No family should ever be without it.

William K. Nelson distributed Bibles in the vicinity of Millersburg, Ohio, and stole horses nights. They found him out finally and jailed him.

Do not make any mistake. The GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS is entire y different from any other " Bliters," Its properties are unique and singularly strengthening to the whole nervous system. It restores the appetite and assists digestion. Sold by all druggists.

At a recent New York funeral, which was principally attended by sports and roughs, the flowers required to represent the purity of the deceased thief cost \$3,560.

Most excruciating are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop and Lymau's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic cure, by promoting increated action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels cartain acid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general cor-

restive. Gwinneit County, Ga. has a magistrate who grants divorces to parties who will swear they can't live peacebly together and pay the costs of the proceeding.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that says, " My danghters are so fashionable now; the curious kinds are most feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

An effort is to be made next session to raise the steamer Bir Robert Peel, burned off Peel Island, in the St. Lawrence River, in 1838. It is not known what prize lies these, but it is thought to be worth while investigating.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: " I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drecoling and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years ; ernament to the head dress, and as their that burning sensation and lenguid feeling movements are slow, like those of the beetle, has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on

Two New Yorkers who are now in Jack sonville, Fia., claim to have discovered a chemical process that will preserve oranges and other fruits for twelve months without impairing the quality of the flavor.

Mr. W. B. Lazler, Balliff, &c., Belleville, writes : "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a powder mill. Every pane of glass in a the best medicine I have ever used in my village near by was broken, and everybody stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, exclaimed: "Why, have the schools opened wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave again ?" the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burne, &c., and it is a perfect panaces. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally.

There is a one-legged Confederate soldier in Georgia who has never drawn any pension from the State, because all of his command were killed and there is no one to certify to his having been in the army.

Henry Clement, Almonte, Writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried tions for the blind. anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for cronp, burns, cuts and brukes, it has no

An expert (in a London will case) lately stated that penoil marks rubbed out revive when the texture of the paper returns to its normal condition. The existence of these

in question, Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Ood Liver original shape. By the compromise English-Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most effi. cient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. in the dark. The minister, too, entered into the spirit of the shair, and to mystify the pecman whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

Vennor reads the ruddy skies to mean unusual, even summer warmth during the lattre part of Docember and much of January, but thinks "March and April will probably give us the cold and snow isoking through the first half of the winter."

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHFUL AND COMPORTING. _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli. cation of the fine properties of well selected | two of the six, Jack Bayley and Asa Bayley, Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast were killed, and a third, Hayward Bayley, tables with a delicately flavored beverage, badly wounded. The remaining three which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. escaped. Wallis Griffin, an estimable young it is by the judicious use of such articles of citizen of McDada while assisting Millom diet that a constitution may be gradually and Bishop to end the selves, was shot built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle two McLemores, two Bayleys and Pleuffer, maladies are floating around us ready to at see lying in the market house yet unclaimed. tack wherever there is a weak point. We It is thought their friends All come to-night may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping and the trouble be renewed.

ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Usul Service Gasette. Made simply with boiling water or
milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb
and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps the United States \$460,000 indemnity for

Tae Uniterian Church of Clinton, Mass., has voted unanimously to use water instead of wine at the communion table.

Much of the food we consume is worse than lost by the inability of the stomach to digest and assimilate it. Leading scientists have lately concentrated much attention upon the chemical composition, preparation and physiological effects of diet, and in tals connection it has been admitted by experts everywhere that JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF is the most important achievement of the present day as a concentrated aliment combining in the most approved proportions and conditions every element essential to the perfect nourishment of brain, nerve, bone and muscle.

A Lewiston rauper, living at the City Almshouse, recently offered up the following prayer:- O Lord! bless the boss of this house; be with him daily, and with all his'a; but especially, O Lord | we ask Thee to make different arrangements in that cock-

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his tite was despaired of. He was cared by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

A woman in Dartford, England, has been sending her little boy to school with a large chain and padlock attached to his ankles to prevent him from running awa. She re-fuses to remove the manacles, re- the Behool Board have forbidden bis admission until it he had left the platform forever.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE.

Many people suffer from distressing att-cks of sick headache, nauses and other billous troubles, who might easily he cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cursa Lottle Roward, of Buffalo, N. Y., of this complaint, and she praises it highly.

A man died recently in Akron, Ohlo, who left a memorandum book which showed that he had left over \$30,000 concealed somewhere. His widow prayed that she might be directed where to find it, and has already been able to find \$23,000 in bills and gold, as she believes, in answer to prayer.

OAULION.

We advise all who are affiliated with a cough or cold to bewere or oplates and sil medicines that smother and sheek a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hegyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens and breaks up coughs and colds in a sefe and effectual manner. ra)

Sixteen students of the Cormon Svangelical University in St. Louis

DO NOT BE DUPED.

A recently advertised and bighly puffed remedy for deafness has lately here exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to rais; John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him of desfuess.

A cargo of 50,000 hundred waight of American wheat has been blought by steamer from Hamburg to Laubech, in Bobe la-tho first cargo of American wheat ever imported

A GREAT HOURGE OF EVIL.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that they are readily kept in place, and form an my stomach. Others of my family have of worms or parasites that prej upon vege-odd ornamentation. In Georgia I have a used it with best results." table life; other species of worms infect the doum lo evitorborg ou bus me suffering and ill health. Freeman's Worm Powders will effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their own cathartic.

A forest fire in British C. sumble exploded

TRIED IN TORONTO.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronio, report. the removal of eight feet of tape worm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Present Worm Syrup. This modicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict oblidies or adults.

There are 27,000 blind persons in France who live in pauperism and mendicity, in consequence of the scarolty of charitable institu-

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid plous souls lu the Short methalican recitation of the Holy Rosary, 21 mo., 338 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 cc its. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

THE ILBERT BILL.

CALCUTTA, Doc. 26-The native Indian press protest against the compromise agreed to between the friends and opponents of the marks proved most embarrassing in the case | Hert bill now pending in Parliament, They coursel renewed agitation with a view to securing the passage of the measure in its men would enjoy the right of trial by juries of whom the majority would be fellow-countrymen, though admitting the jurisdiction of native judges in certain cases.

A TEXAS LYNCHING.

McDadz, Tex., Dec. 25.—Last night Henry Pleuffer, Wright McLemore and Thad. Mc-Lemore were taken from a saloon here by fifty armed and mashad men, carried a mile into the bush and hanged to a tree. That. McLemore was under arrest at the time on a charge of burglary. The other two happened to be present when the lynchers arrived. Pleuffer was under indictment as a horse thief. To day six m n, friends and relatives of those hanged, o m; to town and ploked a quarrel with Tom Bishop and Geo. Millom. A fight with shot guns and six-shooters ensued, and and Bishop to end the selves, was shot dead by Haywe: syle; Five corpses, the two MoLemores, two Bayleys and Plauffer,

surrection in Cubs.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

A St Louis burglar fell in an apopleotic fit and was caught.

A New York florist claims to sell 20,000 rosebuds every day.

Liquor merchants in New York are "back. ine" tashionable hotels.

A man named Simms was frozen to death in Atlanta, Ga., the other day.

Charles Harris, of Belleville, Tex., has invented a machine for washing disher.

Mr. Ball, a wealthy citizen of Galveston, intends building a \$50,000 school house for the city. Glass bath tubs, sinks, tanks, wash tubs,

refrigerators, and burial caskets are beginning to be talked of. A log out in Suwannee County, Fla, required sixteen mules to haul it, and made

50,000 feet of lumber. Charles Dickens' granddaughter, Mary Dickens, is a striking figure as the "Beggar Girl," in a play now running at a London

theatre. Mary Dunn, of Dansville, N.Y., for six years unable to speak or rise from her bed, is now out walking and talking—the result, she says of prayer.

The largest oow in America, it is believed, belongs to John Pratt of Chase County, Kan. It is 3 years old, 22 hands high, and weighs

3,200 pounds. PT Barnom offered George Francis Train \$50,000 for one year's lectures in Europe and America, but the "Citizen" declined, saying

A Grees Lake, Mich, woman had her hus. band fined \$50 for assault fitteen years ago. and they mortgaged their home to pay it. The interest has grown so that they will be

eold out. Mary of the Prussian officers have for a long time been learning Bussian, and what is called the Railroad Regiment is now studying it. Their knowledge of French was found

very convenient in 1870-72. A pair of knitted socks 2,000 years old has been discovered in an Expellan tomb. They are loosely knit of fine sheep's wool, and the foot is finished in two parts to allow the sandel strap to pass between them.

It is a very unsatisfactory sign of the times in France that more money is being drawn out then put into the savings banks. Thue, for the week ending Nov. 24 in Paris, 740,. 067 irancs were deposited and 1,151,267 withdrawn.

A French rural priest's salary averages \$240, of which half comes from the State and half from the commune. He pays no rent and gets some presents of food usually. The commune grant is revocable by the commune authorities, and is liable to be cut off if he comes to toggerheads with them. Appeal In this case is to the Prefect, who cap, if he pleases, decree out of the funds of the department an equivalent.

A BOMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

A YOUNG LADR'S LOVE FOR AN IRISH PLOUGHBOY. An extraordinary scene, the outcome of a

strange slopement, has just been enacted,

lays a late London paper. On the Yorksalts wolds, not far from Goole, a gentleman agriculturist farms his own estate. His family consists of an only son and a daughter, and as they are people of good position and held in high respect, they mix among the best society in the East Biding. The daughter of the gentleman youman is a young ledy of nineteen, is highly accomplished, and of great personal attractions. She was regarded as one of the beauties of the district, and she was the belle of every party and dance she attended. The young lady, as might be supposed, had many admiters, and among her sultors was one gentleman of wealth and position. But she turned awny indifferently from all their advances. Her conduct to her relatives and friends secmed inexplicable. The cause they have just discovered in a very remarkable manner. Among the servants attached to the farm of the young indy's father was a young itlehman, named Tim McGuinness. Tim was a somewhat rough, impry looking fellow, of a little more than 20 years, but while this Kerry how up.

Montreed to ester en justice, Plaintift, we the separation as to properly has been instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant.

Montreed Little Describer 1883 away indifferently from all their advances. than 20 years; but while this Kerry boy, uncouth in manner, and not prepossessing in appearance, was "whistling at the plough," he seemed to have attracted the notice of his master's pretty daughter. An affection sprung up between them, and she showed a preference to the ploughman over all the wellto-do yeomen who sought her hand. Her friends did not suspect the attachment, and they received a rude shook on Friday. The young lady did not appear at her usual place at the breakfast table and on inquiries being made it was found that she and McGuinness had gone off together, and taken the train for Liverpool. To Loudon they were promptly followed by the lady's father and brother. The matter was placed in the hands of detectives, and they traced the ronaways to an hotel Dala-strept, where their relations been perfectly decorous. Here father and brother went. A bad terrible scene followed. The lady burst into tears and became hysterical. The ploughboy was defiant. The enlaged brother brought a horsewhip with him, and was commencing to belaber the fellow who had run off with his sister, when the detectives interposed. It scemed that the runaways were to have been married by special license at a Roman Catholic Church on Monday had not the father and brother so unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. The upshot of the affair at present is that the lady has been taken back to her home by her father and brother. M'Guinness was left behind, but the last words of his lady-love, as she was being taken away from him were, "Keep your spirits up, Tim; I'll have you yet. I could not live without you."

"RUSSIAN" BARLEY.

TORONTO, Dec. 25 .- A variety of barley known as "Russian" or "White Russian," was introduced into this district a few years ago, and it was thought would prove superior to the barleys cultivated here, but it has failed to justify the expectations in regard to it, as one of the leading maltsters of this city absolutely refuses to use it in his mait house. The variety is six-rowed, and is plump in the grain, while the straw is strong and less liable to lodge than that of common barley. It seems to yield a larger crop than the common barley, but the quantity yet grown has not been sufficiently large for local malisters to become generally acquainted with it, and it therefore has no sepgrate value in the market. In Chicago it is known as "Scotch" barley, and sells at about 200 below best Canadian grain. Tests made by one brewer were very unsatisfactory, the grain being much discolored, but objectionable as the discoloration is, the cause of this discoloration is much more serious, for it appears to involve the destruction of losses sustained by Americans during the in- the germ, and therefore to render the grain almost useless for malting.



KE NEW RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill Mayo no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b. mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON ATIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN: A instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, aind will positively cure nime cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mall. Don't delay a moment. Preventled is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For internal and Ex-

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Pawders sold hero are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Fowders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make heris tay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Pass. I temporal to I pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by neall for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Ma.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS,

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has wear for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:— PREUMATION. "Eight years age I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPABLLA, by the use of two hyperises of which I was completely cured. In a sold large quantities of your SARSA-ARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood nedicine ever offered to the

is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS." River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882. SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carnet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removed to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. Ho was entirely cured by Ayrac's SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanne for 1880.

PREPAREO BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists: \$1, six bottles for \$5.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN



Price, 30 cents. Large hoxes, 60 ents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 67-26 TU&F-00WW-6

FLORIDA EXOURSIONS. Travel 2,200 miles and 12 days' board for \$55, Leave Boston every Thursday. For full particulars

Write. F, W. H. & I Co., 82 Devoushire St., Boston.

Montreal, 13th December, 1883.
PREFONTAINE & MAJOR,
195 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 1242. Hannah Waliace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald altas Alexander Penrore McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintist vs. the said Alexander McDonald altas Alexander Penrore McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted this day, in this cause, by the said Plaintist against the said Defendant, returnable the eleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1883.

J. & W. A. BATES,

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintist.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
No. 91. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale
Craig, of the City and District of Montreal,
Trader, has instituted against her said husband
an action for separation as to properly.
T. & C. C. DELOHIMLER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

At orneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 10th December, 1863. 20-5

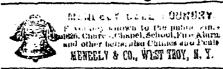


TEACHER WANTED! - FOR UNITED SECTIONS, Nos. 1 and 5. in the Township of Alfred, County of Prescott, holding a Second or Third Ulass Certificate in the Province of Oniario. Apply, stating salary re-quired, to J. R. BROWNRIGO, Sec.-Treasurer. Alfred. Dec. 6tb, 1883.

Bells, &c.



Bolls of Pure Copperts 4 The for Chardies, Schools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Calalogue ceat Free.
VANDUZEN A TIET BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnall, O.



THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneeley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.



IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY,

EFFor several years we have furnished the alrymen of America with an excellent arti-cultation for butter; so mariforious that it mot ith great success everywhere receiving the lighest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.
28 But by patient and scientific openical re-search we have improved in several maints, and now after this new colorns the best in the world.

Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

TP And, while prepared in oil, is so computed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

THE WARE of all initiations, and of rail other oil colors, for they are liable to become anothered upon the better the property of the property with the better oil colors of the property with the property of the property of

WELLS, RICHARDSON CADE, Barlington, Vo.

ALANA OF JARRAMANA COLLARA

NOTICE—The Capada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

DR. KANNON

O.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

DESTROYER OF HAIR! ALEX. HOSS! DEPILATORY

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Pice \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skim Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and of was feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartliage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are soid at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street Monireia, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 2t Lamb's Conduit street,

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 18 G High Holborn, London, England

THOROUGH, MERCANTILE TRAINING. Attend the

British American

TORONTO. The instruction imparted is of the most practical kind, and has been the means of placing many young men on the road to affluence. For circular containing full particulars, address.

THE SECRETARY.

HEALTH FOR ALL

School Reopens Wednesday, Jap. 2, 1884.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This 'dreat Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Recesser-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purity the ELOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are controlled to the controll

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and Mealing Properties or a Rnown Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Sorse and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rebed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Giandular Swellings, Absosses, Files, Fistulas, Gout, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fall.

Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 588 Oxfordura et. Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxfordstraet, London, in boxes and bots, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

R. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hoursof 11 and 4, or by latter

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The Catholic daily ne

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Single copies, 1 cent Address all orders to

SPIOY

ENTERNATION Coatains the latest news from all over the world.

Malled to Subscribers for \$3 per annum.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

MONTREAL

PARTY RIOTS.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN CATHOLIOS AND ORANGE-MEN AT HARBOR GRACE, Nfld.

Br. John's, Niid., Dec. 27.—Yestarday at moon a procession of Orangemen organized and walked out through the principal streets of Harbour Grace, headed by bands of music, and carrying flags, banners, and other insignis of the association. They marched unmolested as far as Ship's Head, when they were suddenly fired upon by a mob, who lay in ambush behind a high snow mound. The fire was immediately returned by the Orangemen.

Four men, named Mercer, Darmody, Jeans, and Callabar, two of them Down Callabar, two of them Down Callabar. and Callahan, two of them Roman Catholics and Calianan, two of them Roman Catholics and two Orangemen, were killed almost instantaneously. Doyle, the inspector of police, was severely injured. Eight men are reported mortally wounded, and about twenty superficially. At present Harbor Grace is quiet, but the town of Carbonear is on fire with commotion; hapiness is superanded and sublic and private. business is suspended, and public and private houses are barred and closed. More than a thousand men with firearms and other weapone are congregated in the streets, preparing to march to Harbor Grace. From every part of Conception Bay crowds of men are thronging to the scenes of the disturbance. The Government has deemed it advisable to cable to Halifax for military and naval assistance, the police force being powerless to cope with a riot that at any honr may develop into alarming and disastrous proportions.

RO EFFERVESCENCE OF HOSTILE FEELING manifested itself on Christmas day, but on Wednesday morning all this scene of tran-quility was changed. At half past 10 o'clock the Orangemen assembled in the British Hall and, having donned the regalia of their assounchecked. ciation, marched to the Wesleyan Church, where they attended divine service. Shortly after noon they re-formed in procession and proceeded to Bear's Cove. From this they marched through Harvey street, and were on the point of turning down Water street to re-turn to their hall when a mob of armed men confronted them. Head Constable Dovle appeared on the scene and endeavored to prevent a collision, but he was knocked senseless to the ground by the bludgeon of one of the ricters. The Orangemen halted, when the mob immediately fired several heavily loaded sealing shot-guns into their ranks,

PITE HER FELL TO BITE NO MOBB.

Their names are James, Morcer, Caluban, French and Darmody. Calahon and Darmody are Boman Catholics, and were shot socialentally by getting mixed up during the melec in the ranks of the Orangemen. There are nice men fatally wounded, whose names aro given as Thomas Nicholas, William Brown, Solomon Martin, William Anthony and Moses Nicholas. Among those regarded as not so seriously wounded are Philip Cleary, William Batcher, William Rey, Thomas Luffmann, Benben Carage, James Bray, Wil-liam Best, John Webber, Bobert Lily, Henry Noseworthy and Michael French. Six arrests have been made by the police at the River Head of Harbour Grace. They are named Quirk, Shanahan, Duggan, Coady, McCarthy and Sullivan. Harper, the man who shot James, and wounded Lily, shot Calahan, one of his own party, by mistake. There is a lull at present in the storm, but the authorities are apticipating

A PRESH CUTEREAK

to-morrow, when the funerals of the murdered Orangemen will take place, as th society have determined that they will strond these fanerals with all the pomp and circumstance of their order. The police force at Harbour Grace is being largely recruited non the neighbouring towns. Thousands of men from Harkour Main and all ground ferens with the wholesale trade which is still Conception Buy are semed to the teeth and the citizens of the several towns in that ex-Sensive circuit are in a state of great excita- snow roads are now in splendid condition and

despatch was received from Harber Grace at noon to-day:-Six more prisoners have been arrested to-day, making 12 prisoners in all arrested up to this hour. Messrs. Winter and McNelly, Orange chiefs from St. John's, have been most successful in their mission of peace amongst the Orangemen. Although a good deal of excitement prevails amongst the people, they respect wise counsels and have already recognized the wisdom of their advice. They addressed large meetings of the lodges at Harbour Grace and Carbonear to Bay Roberts in order to use a calming influence on the excited people in that locality.

At 2 p.m. a despatch said sixteen persons had been arrested up to that time. Every-

for John's, Mild. Dec. 31.—The excitement in the public mind in Conception Bay has somewhat allayed, the authentic intelligence of the Harbor Grace Orange-Roman Catholic affray that is now at hand from several despatches all agreeing in the main telegraph of the terrible time we are having, but as all the messages cent during Thursday, whole affair :- The Orangemen walked out as to quantity and quality. on the morning of St. Stephen's day and got IHON AND HARDWARE.—Advices from Chasas far as the turn at Paddy McGrath's house, gow are even more depressing, warrants have leading down from Harvey street to Water street. They had just arrived at the bridge and were playing the "Boyne Water," when they were met by the mob and told to come points, frequent reports reaching us of mills are forther but to me had to the property of the propert no farther but to go back. The Roman Catholics were ranged along with pickets in their hands to the front, and had determined to use no other weapons unless in

BELF-DEFENCE.

They fought with these till Head Constable Doyle was shot down like a dog. Pat Callahan, from the south side of Harbor Grace, then sent up the cry, "All hands look out!" and in an instant off went a rattling volley from several sealing guns. Four men fell killed and fourteen were badly wounded, the rest of the Orangemen flying like sheep, tearing off their scarfs and leaving their fisse and banners behind them. Young Pat Darmody tore their fisgs into strips, and planted the green fisg in their place. He was fired on by an Orangeman, who was tunning away, and wounded. When

began breaking the windows in the dwellings of Boman Catholics, and tearing down the shutters of those whose houses were closed.
They broke through the shop-windows of John Hennessy and attacked
Wm. Hennessey on the street. They stopped the horses of Doctor McDonald, the Roman Catholic Bishop, later in the day, while he was on a visit to the wounded at Bear's Cove. They attempted to throw him over A PREGIPITOUS CLIFF,

near Courage's Besch, but were prevented by Father Rowe, a big herculean Irish priest, who inflicted a severe blow on the head of one of the assailants with a leaden handled whip and dispersed the rest. The Bishop and Father Rowe had to be escorted the remainder of their journeys by the Mounted Police. Old John Schulley got a severe beating from the Orangemen. No Boman Catholic is now safe even in his own house. They are thirsting for blood. Bill Thomas, a notorious character, keeps singing out from his house, " Have blood for blood."

FOR NETTLE BASH, Itching Piles Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin disenses, use Prof. Low's Salphur Scap

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUE?DAY, Dec. 31, 1883.

The Stock Exchange stands adjourned unti Wednesday. Consols in London to-day sold at 100 11-16

for money; Erie fell to 27½; Illinois Central to 136, and Canada Pacific to 56½. The New York Produce and Cotton Exchanges were closed to day and will remain

closed to-morrow. In New York stocks were weaker. Manitoba cold at 943, and Canada Pacific at 543. The liquidation in the majority of stocks continues

In Chicago to-day wheat opened at 960 February, 961 March, \$1.02] May; receipts, 109,000; exports 2,000. Corn opens at 5610 February, 59c May; receipts, 260,000; exports, 88,000. Pork opens at \$14.07½ February, \$14.60 May; and laid at \$3.80 February, \$9.12½ May. The following special despatch from Chicago was received by Messas MacIver & Barolay :- Weather cloudy and unnseitied, with moderate to mild temperature. Grain opens a shade easier; provisions a shade firmer with fair activity. Later-Markets now firmer all round with good buying in both grain and provisions. Still later. -Markets easing cff.

Obleage, moon-Wheat 95c January, 2532 to 95 to February, \$1 023 May. Corn 5830 May. Pork \$14 30 Fubruary.

The English breadstuffs markets were quiet and inactive. Cheese advanced is 6d to 623 61; pork was easier at 623 6d to 63s; lard fell 31 to 453; pacon easier at 393 6d. This afternoon a special dispatch from Wall street, New York, said :- The stock market was weak and demoralized since midday. Missouri Pacific has declined 3, and Union Pacific 4. It is rumored that Jay Gould is seriously ill. In the room it is said the decline is due to sales of long stock. Villard's are comparatively quiet.

VIIIard's are comparatively quiet.

NEW YORK, 1 p m., Dec. 26.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 90%; OS 52; D& H 105½;
D&L 116%; Erte 27½; p'd 79; L S 98%;
M C 80; N P 23%; p'd 51; N W 116%;
p'd 114½; N Y O 112; P M 41; R I 117½; 81 P 93%; p.d 116½; St P, M & M 94½; U P 73;
W St L&P 17½; p'd 29%; W U 74.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The holiday demand has continued to keep

the large retail stores well filled with cuson our leading streets a fair aggregate of business has resulted. It is dif-Esquiet as heretofore and ample opportunity has been allowed for stock taking. The Reni.

St. Jenn's, Nfid., Dec. 29.—The following decided revival in trade as country store after the holidays there is every prospect of a decided revival in trade as country store keepers are carrying reduced stocks in most districts.

dor herrings, No 2, \$3 50 to 4 25; No 3, \$2 75 to 3 50; green codileb, No 1, \$5 70 to 5 85, and No. 2, \$4 70to 4 85; draft No. districts.

GROCEBIE3-Enquiries have been received from the West for sugar, and holders look for an improvement in the trade. Granulated is quoted at 830 to 880, the inelde figure having, it is said, been shaded. Yellows are quiet at 6 to 6 to. In syrups very little has been done, and prices are nominally 45c to 65c per gallon. Molasses are very dull, and in order to move stock it is imperative to shade quotations, mnerals to-day arrangements have been made guaranteeing that everything shall pass with to 42c. Trinidad 38 to 40c, and 5t Kitts 41 to 42c. The fruit market has been active at the easier prices ruling, and we have a finance or 4th. for common fruit, 5% to 60 for good and 6% to 62c for finest brands. Cable advices from Patras quote the current market completely thing was very quite. The funerals will take demoralized for rain-damaged fruit. Here place at 3 o'clock. and 63 to 63c for smaller quantities. Malaga fruit is steady at the following prices:—
Layers \$1 85 to 2; loose muscatels \$1 95 to 2 10, and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50. Fine qualities of blue fruit are steady at \$3.25 to .50 per box. Valencia layers, 840 to 90. several despatches all agreeing in the main facts. I select the one most clearly and consistently framed. It begins: "Let me first wish you a Happy New Year, which we are very far, indeed, from spending here. Of the first wish you have already heard an outline by telegraph of the terrible time was as haring."

Solv per box. Valentia legals, 64 to 53.

Figs, 125 to 12 to 12 to 1-1b boxes. Malaga uge. 43 to 55.

Figs, 125 to 12 to 10 for light grades and 75 to 75 to 100 for light grades and 75 to 100 for watnuts, 7c; Grenoble do, 15c; Provence almouds, 85c. The tea market was quiet and Friday and Saturday, were subjected to the stendy of the authorities, they are either garbled or one sided accounts manufactured, no doubt, with the laudable intention of preventing the popular terment all around Concention. But from exceeding to the content of garbled or one sided accounts manufactured, firmer, on advance of 3c per 1b having taken good or one sided accounts manufactured, firmer, on advance of 3c per 1b having taken good or one sided accounts manufactured, firmer, on advance of 3c per 1b having taken good or one sided accounts manufactured, firmer, on advance of 3c per 1b having taken graded past two weeks. Here there are some enquiries from the West for low grade Japans at from 14c to 16c. Rice is quiet and nominally quoted at \$3.50 to \$4

I HON AND HARDWARE -Advices from Glaspoints, frequent reports reaching us of mills closing down, reduction in wages, etc. Here, business is of a hand to mouth description. We quote:—Siemens, \$20.00; Coleness, \$21.00; Langloan, \$20.50 to 21.30: Calder, \$20.50 to 21; Summeries and Gartsherrie, \$20; Dalmellington, \$18 to 18 25, and Eglinton, \$18. Scotch warrants are cabled 43; 7d or 4d lower than a week ago. Insect the inor 4d lower than a week ago. Ingot tin in London is cabled £84 123 6d, being 23 6d better than last week, the marking closing firm. Here 2210 to 230 are ruling rates. Ingot copper is quiet at 170 here. In tin plates sales have occurred at \$5 for I.O. charces], and I.C. cokes are quoted at \$4 40 to 4 50. Bar iron is about steady at \$1 90. Cut nails are quoted at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at four months, with 10c per keg off for cash. Win-dow glass fremains firm at \$2 for first break and \$2.10 for seconds. In general hardware



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS His Outspoken Opinion.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Oure published in the editorial colums of our bast newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Resides, I took some, swallowing three timesthe prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious and will frankly add that if I and myself the victim of serious kidney trouble i should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and he pess in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of lutelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that hir. H. H. Warner has failed upon one of those happy discoveries which accasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

the large and favorably known house of Meesrs. Crathern and Caverbill, of this city, it being understood that Mr. Crathern will carry on the business in heavy iron goods separately, while the other members will devote their attention to the general hardware basiness.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOE! .- Prices unchanged all round. A few more erquiries have been received from manufacturers for both so o and black leather, but as yet no exteneive business is reported. We hear of the sale of a carload of No. 1 sole, but the exact figures did not transpire. In boots and shoes, the chief feature of the week has been the receipt of more liberal spring orders, but manufacturers have had a slow week owing to hands being away from work, as is usual during the holidays. The retail trade has been moderately solive.

LUMBER-There has been some demand for ash, cherry and walut, but business on the whole has been of a very limited character and is expected to remain so until after the holidays. Prices at the yards are quoted as follows:—Plue, first qua'ty per M, \$35 to 40 second quality \$22 to 25; do shipping oulls; \$15 to 17; do 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do mill culls, per M, \$10 to 12; spruce per M, \$10 to 13; hemlock per M, 10; ash run of log culls out, per M., \$20 to 25; bass, run of log culls out, per M., \$17 to 25; oak per M. \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 110; cherry per M, \$60 to 80; butternut, \$35 to 40; birch per M, \$20 to 25; hard maple,per M, \$25 to \$30; lath per M, \$2 to 2.50.

Hides.—Sales have trenspired at 71 card 8c

for No. 1. Western States hides are stordy, and several gales are reported of No. 1 baff at full rates. We quote at follows :- Green butchore' hides, 712, 630 and 51c for Nes. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at 1c advance upon the foregoing firmree. Toronto hides 830 to 90 Western green salted-No. 1 buff, non 8]. Western green salted—No. 1 buff, 91c; No 2, 8c. Dry salted, 151c No. 1 and 131c No. 2; lambaking 65c to 75c; calfekins 10: per ib.

Firs -The demand is improving. Labra-1, large, \$6 25 to 6 50; salmon, N.B., Nos 1, 2 and 3,\$20,\$19 and \$18 nominal; dry codfish, \$5 to 5 25; ses trout, No 1, \$12 per brl, scarce; whitefish, No 1, \$5 to 5 25 per half-barrel; lake trout, \$4 50 per half-barrel; smoked herring, \$1 80 to 1 90; finnen haddies, 5jc to 6jc.

Raw Funs, — Receipts keep firm and

prices are steady at the following quotations:-Beaver per Ib, \$2 50 to 3; bear per skin do, \$8 to 10; bear cub do \$4 to 5; fisher do, \$4 to 6; red fox do, \$1; cross fox do, \$2 to 3; lynx do, to \$2 2.50; marten do, 75 to 90c; mink do, 75c to \$1; muskrat do, 8 to 10c; otter do, \$3 to 10; raccoon do, 40 to 60o; skunk do, 60 to 80c.

Wood.-Manufacturers are buying very sparingly, both of foreign and Canada supers, a few lots of the former being reported at about 171c and finer qualities at 180 to 1810. The latter has changed hands at winin range of our prices. We quote:—Greasy Cape, 17c to 1910; Australian, 22c to 30c; Canadian pulled supers A, 29c to 31c; do B, 240 to 260; black, 24c.

Ous.—Linseed boiled, per imperial gallon, 59 to 60c and raw, 56 to 57c; olive, pure, \$1 10; and ordinary 95c to \$1; cod Newfoundland A, 60c; Halifax, 57½c; seal, refined steam, 72½ to 75c; land extra, 90c to \$1; do No. 1, 75 to 80c; cod liver \$1 90 to 2. Personeum,-Prices are atill low in Petrolie.

Here we quote :- 15c per gallon for car lote, 1540 to 160 for broken lote, and 16c3 to 17c for sing to bearels.

SALT.—The demand continues limited, but as stocks are rather light and well concentrated prices are steady, as follows :- Coarse, 47% to 500 twelves, 52% to 550 elevens, and 60c tens; factory-filled is steady at \$1 30 to 150; Eureka, \$2 40, and Turks' Island, 35c per bushel.

any other Medicine.

McGUIGAN.-At 220 St. James street west December 20th, the wife of William McGuigan, of adaughter. READ-In this city, on December 27th, the

wife of Silas W. Read, of a daughter. FOLEY.-At Belmont Park, on Dec. 27th, the wife of M. S. Foley, of a daughter. 1631

DIED. HAGERTY.-At Hochelaga, on Dec. 26th,

Gertrude, aged one year and six months, youngest daughter of M. Hagerty. MOALRESE.-In this city, on Dec. 27th

James McAleese, aged 51 years, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland. PRENDERGAST .- In this city, on Dec. 25th, Emelle Delcourt, aged 58 years, beloved wife of James Prendergast, of H. M. Customs.

who was running away, and wounded. When the movement is light, although remittances are reported good. We understand that a bronchitis, Sarah Ann, aged one me change in contemplated in the partnership of days, infant daughter of P. Doyle. DOYLE -- At 31 Belmoral street, Dec. 28th, of bronchitis, Barah Ann, aged one month and 21

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Charles McCres, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland. When last heard from, about 8 years ago, he was in Texas. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his facher (William McCres), Pettigo, Co. Donegal, Ireland, or his brother (tieorge McCres), Bagot, P.O., Co. Renfrew, Ont., Canada. American papers please copy. 21-3

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